P & O
SCOTCH WHISKY.
10 YEARS' OLD.
The Only "SCOTCH" supplied
TO THE GREATER BRITAIN EXHIBITION,
Rs. 2-12-0, PER BOTTLE.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 51,914—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY:—WEDNESDAY, APRIL 18, 1900.

BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

Milkmaid BRAND Milk
LARGEST SALE in the WORLD.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE
WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.
SATURDAY, 2 P.M

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	1900.
M. L. CHINA	7899	T. S. Angus	21st April,
* CARTHAGE	5198	J. R. Lendon	28th ,,
M. L. ARABIA	7903	J. L. Parfitt	5th May.
* ORIENTAL	8254	J. F. Jephson	12th ,,
M. L. CALEDONIA	7559	K. R. Gordon	19th ,,
* CARTHAGE	5198	J. R. Lendon	26th ,,
M.L. SOBRAON	7240	L. M. Wibmer	2nd June.
* EGYPT	7912	G. Langbourne	9th ,,
M.L. ORIENTAL	5254	J. F. Jephson	16th ,,
* CARTHAGE	5198	J. R. Lendon	23rd ,,
M.L. EGYPT	7912	G. Langborne	30th ,,

The steamers marked M. L. proceed to Marseilles, Plymouth and London. Passengers for Brindisi transhipping at Port Said.

The Steamers marked * proceed to Aden only, and Passengers tranship there for Brindisi, Marseilles, Plymouth or London.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the BALLARD PIER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON the day previous to Sailing, and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 A.M., on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage Labelled with Port of Destination.

Tenders leave the Ballard Pier on day of Sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place between 11 A.M., and 12-30 P.M., for medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on board the Mail Steamer unless so examined and conveyed thence in the Company's steam barges. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN

The Company's STEAMERS LEAVE BOMBAY FORTNIGHTLY, usually on TUESDAYS, taking Passengers for the STRAITS, CHINA, and JAPAN, and return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals, calling at Ports en route.

F. RITCHIE,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 28th March, 1900.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S.N. Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT

TO TRIESTE DIRECT VIA SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers	Captains.	Tons.	To sail on
IMPERATOR	G. Klansberger	4,146	1st May, 1900.
IMPERATRIX	G. Nicolich	4,213	1st June 1900.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 600.	Rs. 395.	Rs. 158.

TO TRIESTE, VIA KURRACHEE, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	To sail on or about
* FRANZ FERDINAND	G. Morovich	4,044	18th April, 1900.
MARIA VALERIE	A. Fellner	4,235	15th May, 1900.
SILESIA	G. Verona	5,195	15th June, 1900.

* She will not call at Karachi.

PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	Saloon.	Deck.
TO TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 375	Rs. 150.

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE AND VENICE.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
Available for 6 months	Rs. 960,	Rs. 575.
Available for 12 months	,, 1,080.	,, 695.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return Tickets are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothards, and other Routes.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE MESSAGERIES MARITIMES CO.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Austrian Lloyd's and the Return Voyage by the Messageries Maritimes Co., at reduced fares.

This arrangement will prove of special advantage to passengers on three months' privilege leave.

Steamers leave TRIESTE for BOMBAY direct on the 3rd and those via KURRACHEE on the 23rd of each month.

Passengers to VENICE transhipped at TRIESTE to another steamer of the Company, which takes about 6 hours to cross the Gulf.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONG-KONG, YOKOHAMA AND KOBE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
A Steamer			25th May, 1900.

For further particulars, Freight, Passage, &c., apply to
E. SCARPA, Agent.
Sassoon House, 2, Church Gate Street, Bombay, 2nd April 1900

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES DIRECT.
VIA ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on THURSDAY.
YARRA	4,255	X	10th May, 1900.
OCEANIEN	4,249	Schmitz	7th June, 1900.
INDUS	6,357	Duchateau	5th July, 1900.

TO COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, JAVA, SAIGON, TONQUIN, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

S. S. "INDUS," 6,357 tons, Captain Duchateau, to sail on or about the 2nd May, 1900, for weekly departures thereafter.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Fares. This arrangement will prove, in some cases, of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.

For further Particulars apply to
C. RUINAT, Agent.
New Oriental Bank Buildings, 67, Esplanade Road, Bombay

WILLIAM WATSON AND CO.,

BANKERS & AGENTS,

BOMBAY—8, Hornby Road.
CALCUTTA—8-1, Council House Street.
KARACHI—Bunder Road.
LONDON—7, Waterloo Place, S. W.
LIVERPOOL—25, Water Street.
PORT SAID—8, Quay Francois Joseph.

Branch Office at CAPE TOWN, Africa.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened with any amount over Rs. 200, and Interest allowed.
FIXED DEPOSITS received for 3, 6, 9 and 12 Months, at interest to be learned on Application.
PAY, PENSIONS AND ANNUITIES collected.
Letters of CREDIT payable anywhere, issued at Current Rates.
DRAFTS, CHEQUES AND BANK BILLS issued, cashed or sent for Collection.
TELEGRAPHIC AND REGULAR HOME-FAMILY REMITTANCES made AT THE BEST Exchange rate of the day.
ADDRESSES of HOME friends for Telegraphic purposes registered FREE.
VOLUMINOUS Private CODE minimizing expense, at CLIENTS' Service.
STOCKS, SHARES, &c., bought and sold.
GOVERNMENT PAPER AND OTHER SECURITIES kept for safe custody, and Interest and Dividends collected.
LOANS and ADVANCES made on approved securities.
MONIES Cabled and paid same day in England. Cost of Message about Rs. 8, and NO COMMISSION charged for remitting.
SOVEREIGNS, BANK NOTES, &c., bought and supplied at specially favourable rates.
ASSURANCE—LIFE, FIRE, MARINE—effected at reasonable rates.
Agents for the STANDARD and ORIENTAL LIFE OFFICES.
Full information promptly given and Handbooks sent free on Application.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED,

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows:—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "DWARKA," 1,695 tons, on the 20th April, at 2 p.m., or later, on arrival of the English Mail.

FOR COAST PORTS AND KURRACHEE.

S. S. "DUMRA," 1,695 tons, on the 24th April, at 10 a.m., calling at Veraval, Mangrole, Porebunder and Cutch Mandvie, (weather permitting).

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "ASSYRIA," 1,495 tons, at 10 a.m., on the 19th April, calling at Kurrachee, Gwadur, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah and Bussrah, in the foregoing or any order (weather permitting).

FOR ADEN, MOMBASA AND ZANZIBAR.

S. S. "GOA," 1,903 tons, on or about 15th May.

FOR SEYCHELLES, ZANZIBAR, MOMBASA AND LAMOO.

S. S. "CANARA," 1,902 tons, on or about 23th April.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "RAJPOOTANA," 2,030 tons, on or about 19th April.

FOR MANILA.

A THREE-WEEKLY direct service has been started from Calcutta to Manila, calling at Rangoon, Penang and Singapore. Rates for Passengers and Cargo, and dates of sailing can be obtained from the Undersigned

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Agents,
Bombay, 17th April, 1900.

KING, KING & CO.,

BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS, BOMBAY.

PASSAGES engaged by P. & O. and all Steamers at the lowest rates obtainable free of charge or Commission.

Lists of the LATEST SAILINGS, with Fares and full information as to berths available, furnished at once.

Special attention paid to the grouping of those wishing to travel 2nd Class, P. & O. Every assistance rendered to Passengers arriving in Bombay for embarkation. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and shipped.

THROUGH RAILWAY TICKETS from any Station in India to Bombay, and Tickets for all Continental Routes furnished on application.

SPECIAL AGENTS of the Firm meet all Steamers at BRINDISI and MARSEILLES.

PACKAGES of every description received for despatch as CARGO to Messrs. Henry S. King & Co., London; or Messrs. King, Baillie & Co., Liverpool. Freight and Marine Insurance effected at the Lowest Rates. QUOTATIONS FURNISHED on APPLICATION.

KING, HAMILTON & CO.,
CALCUTTA.
HENRY S. KING & Co. LONDON.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA

FLORIO AND RUBATTINO UNITED COMPANIES.

BOMBAY to NAPLES and GENOA or BRINDISI and VENICE.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on
S.S. SINGAPORE	3,685	E. Pizzarello	26th April.
,, Dco. BALDUINO.	4,580	O. Canepa	15th May.
,, R. RUBATTINO.	4,580	M. Saporiti	15th June.

RATES TO THE ABOVE PORTS INCLUSIVE OF WINE AND BEER.

	Single Tickets.	Return Tickets. 4 months.	6 months.	9 months.	12 months.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1st Class	550	825	880	935	1,000
2nd ,,	325	600	525	550	600
3rd ,,	150	..	..	..	..

Passengers have the option of going via Genoa and returning via Venice, or vice versa, and can break their journey at any port, resuming it by subsequent steamers of Bombay or other Weekly and Daily Local Lines.

Through and Return Tickets to LONDON on Application.

S. S. BISAGNO, Tons 3,600, from BOMBAY to HONG-KONG, calling at SINGAPORE, on the 21st April, 1900.

F. BALDOVINO, Agent.
Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co., BOMBAY,

GRINDLAY & Co.,
CALCUTTA,
BANKERS AND AGENTS.

PASSAGES booked without charge, and on favourable terms. Berths carefully selected.
SLEEPING Car and CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.
TEA PLANTERS, RAILWAY OFFICIALS, MISSIONARIES, booked at reduced rates.
PASSAGES booked to ENGLAND *via* JAPAN and AMERICA, by the Canadian Pacific Occidental and Oriental and Pacific Mail Routes.
HANDBOOK giving details of Fares, &c., and of Sailings by all Lines sent FREE on Application.
PASSENGERS met on arrival.
BAGGAGE shipped and cleared and Insurance effected covering all risks.
PACKAGES cleared or shipped.
CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES, DRAFTS, and SOVEREIGNS at current rates.

London Agents: GRINDLAY & CO.

DOCTOR MENIST SPECTACLES.

REVISED PRICES.

	Gold.	Silver	Steel & Nickel.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
With Turnpin Side	50	28	16
With Single Temple	50	24	16
With Cur	50	24	16
Folders or Pince-Nez	50	24	16

SPECTACLES AND FOLDERS FITTED WITH MARCKS AND CO'S.

Finest quality PEBBLES, at a REDUCTION of Rs. 5 on above Prices for Gold and Silver, and Rs. 4 for Steel.

Our new "Movillete" Frame which has gained universal admiration

THROUGHOUT INDIA IS WORTH INSPECTING.

Our Celebrated Violet Tinted Sun Glare and Dust Glasses, strongly recommended by all the leading men.

Gold.	Silver.	Nickel.	Steel.
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
60	25	12	5

NOTICE.

SPECIAL ATTENTION is given to all REPAIRS which are executed with the greatest precision and least possible delay. Oculist's prescriptions CAREFULLY PREPARED.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

TRAVELLERS TO ALL COUNTRIES

MAY OBTAIN A COMPLETE OUTFIT AT

TREACHER & CO., LIMITED.

TRUNKS AND PORTMANTEAUX,
GLADSTONE BAGS,
SUIT CASES AND UNIFORM CASES,
DRESSING CASES AND BAGS
IN GREAT VARIETY.
COURIER BAGS AND BRIEF BAGS,
SOILED LINEN BAGS,
RUG STRAPS,
MAUDS AND TRAVELLING RUGS,
CARDIGAN JACKETS AND VESTS,
GENTLEMEN'S UNDERCLOTHING,
HOSIERY AND GLOVES,
STRAW AND FELT HATS,
TRAVELLING CAPS,
SLEEPING SUITS,
INDIA RUBBER GOODS,
DECK CHAIRS OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS,
DECK SHOES.
ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUES ON APPLICATION.

BOMBAY. BYCULLA. POONA.

FRESH ARRIVAL OF

			Rs.	as.	p.
FINEST PARMESAN CHEESE	..... Per	lb.	1	8	0
Do. GORGONZOLA CHEESE	..... ,,	,,	1	8	0
Do. GRUYERE (real EMENTHAL)	... ,,	,,	1	0	0

GERMAN SAUKRAUT, sold in casks of cwt. each, in tins of 10 lb. each, and by the pound, Ans. 8. per lb.

GERMAN SAUSAGES, Per tin, Rs. 1-12.

FELICE CORNAGLIA,

IMPORTER OF
HIGH CLASS OILMAN'S STORES.

KEMP'S
EXTRACT OF MALT AND COD LIVER OIL.

Contains all the Elements of Nutrition in a concentrated and readily assimilable form.

Prepared in England under the Company's Special Instructions.

Rs. 2 per Large Bottle.

KEMP & CO., LD., { SASSOON HOUSE. } BOMBAY.

TRY SQUIBB'S Has no Equal, nor a Rival for driving away Fever, Malaria, and Ague. Acts like a charm. Prevent and cures Plague! Re. 1. By all Chemists. MADON SONS & Co., Esplanade Cross Road. AGUE SPECIFIC.

TH. VAFIADIS & Co.,

GENERAL TOBACCONISTS
AND
MANUFACTURERS
AT CAIRO, AND IMPORTERS IN INDIA OF OUR OWN WORLD-RENOWNED HIGH CLASS

EGYPTIAN CIGARETTES.

Also Importers of the following:—

Best Continental HAVANA and Real MANILA CIGARS, INDIAN CIGARS, by Messrs. Spencer & Co., Ld., McDowell & Co., Oakes. & Co., Ld., and "The Planters."

BEST ENGLISH AND AMERICAN TOBACCOS

For Pipes and Cigarettes, and of every other Smokers' Requisites of a Superior Quality and exquisite workmanship.

GRAND WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEPOT.
AT 20, ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY.

NEWSPAPER SUPPLY AGENCY,
15, BANK STREET,
THIS AGENCY SUPPLIES THE
BOMBAY DAILY PAPERS
FOR PERUSAL IN THE,
MORNING AND NOON
AT MODERATE MONTHLY SUBSCRIPTION
ALSO
HOME-PAPERS AND MAGAZINES.
Mofussil Residents are also supplied with Papers.
FOR TERMS APPLY TO
VINCENT AND COMPANY.

CARLSBAD NATURAL MINERAL WATERS are used in the treatment of Diseases of the Liver when Patients are unable to visit the Spa.

THE NATURAL CARLSBAD SPRUDEL-SALT is an efficient diuretic, but as an aperient it should be taken before breakfast. In doses of from one to two teaspoonfuls dissolved in water.

A sample of the Salt in Powder free to Members of by Medical profession on application to—

STANLEY OAKES,
13-2, Government Place, Calcutta,
Wholesale Agent in India for
INGRAM & ROYLE, LD.,
London, Liverpool and Bristol.

VISITING CARDS, DIES, CRESTS, Monograms, &c., &c., in elegant style and at the shortest notice. Engraving, Copper-plate Printing and Lithographing orders. For rates apply to SUPERINTENDENT 'Bombay Gazette' Steam Press.

THE CLEARANCE SALE OF THE NEW "PREMIER" CYCLES

ADVERTISED DURING FEBRUARY IS NOW WITHDRAWN.

MARCKS AND COMPANY, LIMITED, will revert to their CATALOGUE RATES which are as follows:—

GENTLEMEN'S MACHINES—	Cash. Rs.	Credit. Rs.
The "Premier" Helical "Popular" Roadster	250	275
The "Premier" Helical Road Racer Model "R"	265	295
The "Premier" Helical Roadster Model "S"	270	300
The "Premier" Helical Roadster Model "P"	325	360
The "Premier" Helical "Kohinoor" Roadster	330	365
The "Premier" Helical Path Racer	330	365
The "Premier" Helical Model "O" Road Racer,	330	365
The "Premier" Helical "Polo" Standing Mount	360	400

LADIES' MACHINES—	Cash. Rs.	Credit. Rs.
The "Premier" Helical "Popular"	265	295
The "Premier" Helical Model "H"	270	300
The "Premier" Helical Model "G"	330	365
The "Premier" Helical "Kohinoor"	335	370
The "Premier" Helical "Royal"	360	400
The "Premier" Helical Girl's Model "N"	185	205

The Credit Rates can be extended over a period of 12 months payable by Monthly Instalments.

MARCKS & CO., LIMITED,

SOLE AGENTS FOR THE NEW PREMIER CYCLE CO., LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

INDIAN CIGARETTES.

THE "LIGHT OF ASIA" BRAND.

MADE PURELY OF THE FINEST

"INDIAN TOBACCO"

WITHOUT PAPER.

THE INDIAN ARMY SERIES.

EACH PACKET of these Cigarettes contains an Illustration of an Indian Regiment. The Illustrations will be continued until the whole Army has been given, forming a UNIQUE AND INTERESTING COLLECTION.

"Each box contains 100 finest hand made Cigarettes without Paper
Price Rs. 25-0 per 1,000

McDOWELL & Co., LD.,

MADRAS AND LONDON.

DANTRA'S CELEBRATED TEA.

IN 1, 5 and 10 lbs. AIR-TIGHT ROUND TIN BOXES.

	Rs.	a.	p.		Rs.	a.
ROYAL ORANGE PEKOE ....Per lb.	2	0	0	ORANGE PEKOE ....Per lb.	1	0
ROSE ORANGE PEKOE ..... ,,	1	12	0	PEKOE ..... ,,	0	14
GOLDEN ORANGE PEKOE ..... ,,	1	8	0	PEKOE SOUCHONG ..... ,,	0	13
FLOWERY ORANGE PEKOE ..... ,,	1	4	0	SOUCHONG ..... ,,	0	10

Our 13 years standing in the Trade is a sufficient guarantee for the Genuine and Superior Quality and Moderate Prices of our Teas. Discount allowed to Messes, Clubs, Merchants and other large buyers.
All orders executed with care and promptitude. A trial earnestly solicited.

Established 1887. N. B. DANTRA & CO. Established 1887.
TEA MERCHANTS.
33, CHURCH GATE STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

S. S. "STANLEY HALL."

CONSIGNEES are requested TO TAKE DELIVERY of their CARGO from the DOCK. Chafed or Broken Packages must be surveyed before removal from the Landing Shed. The Undersigned decline to survey Goods removed to the Unclaimed Warehouse.

Lifts exceeding 30 cwts. will be delivered into Consignees' boats, and, if not alongside in time, will be landed or placed in boats, at Steamer's option, at their risk and expense.

Captain MACFADYEN will attend every morning to survey damages, etc., and all claims must be certified to by him and sent in within a month of Steamer's arrival, or they will not be paid.

KILLICK, NIXON & CO.,
Agents.

Messrs. EDWARD, BATES and SONS AGENCY,
Apollo Street, Bombay, 17th April, 1900.

NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Superintendent of Stationery, up to 1 P.M., of the 4th May, 1900, for the SUPPLY during the official years 1900, 1901, and 1901—1902 of Miscellaneous Articles of STATIONERY and STORES of which samples can be seen on application at the Superintendent's office, Town Hall, where also forms of Tender can be obtained and the form of agreement can be seen.

2. Each Tender must be marked "Tender for the supply of Miscellaneous Articles of Stationery and Stores" and must be accompanied by a deposit of Rs. (50) fifty, which will be forfeited in the event of delay or evasion on the part of the Tenderer in executing the agreement. A deposit of Rs. (500) five hundred, will also be required from the person whose Tender is accepted for the due performance of the Contract.

3. The Undersigned will have no objection to accept Port Trust and Municipal Bonds as Security deposit.

4. The Undersigned does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

C. C. BOYD,
For Superintendent of Stationery.

Office of the Superintendent of Stationery, Town Hall, Bombay, 5th April, 1900.

THE SASSOON SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE.

THE TWENTY-SEVENTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the above Company will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 8, Forbes Street, Fort, on MONDAY, the 30th April, 1900, at 4 p.m., to transact the following business:—

1. To receive and adopt the Directors' Report, Audited Balance Sheet and Profit and Loss Account for the year ending 31st December, 1899.

2. To elect two Directors in place of those who retire by rotation, but who are eligible for re-election.

3. To appoint Auditors for the ensuing year and to fix their remuneration.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from Monday, the 30th April, to Monday, the 14th May, 1900, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board of Directors,

DOSSABHAI EDULJEE,
Secretary.

No. 8, Forbes Street, Fort, Bombay, 16th April, 1900.

THE DAVID MILLS COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that the FOURTEENTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 14, Rampart Road, on MONDAY, the 30th April, 1900, at 3 P. M., to transact the following business:—

To receive and adopt the Directors' Report and Audited Statements of Accounts for the year ending 31st December, 1899.

To elect Directors in place of those who retire by rotation, but who are eligible for re election.

To elect two Auditors for the ensuing year and to fix their remuneration.

To transact any other business which may be brought forward.

And Notice is hereby given that the TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 30th April to the 14th May, 1900, both days inclusive.

By Order,

SASSOON J. DAVID & Co.,
Agents.

Bombay, 18th April, 1900.

THE STANDARD MILLS COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that the NINTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 14, Esplanade Road, on Monday, the 30th April, 1900, at 3-30 P.M., to transact the following business:—

To receive and adopt the Directors' Report and Audited Statements of Accounts for the year ending 31st December, 1899.

To elect Directors in place of those who retire by rotation, but who are eligible for re-election.

To elect an Auditor for the ensuing year and to fix his remuneration.

To transact any other business which may be brought forward.

And Notice is hereby given that the TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 30th April, to the 14th May, 1900, both days inclusive.

By Order,

SASSOON J. DAVID & Co.,
Agents.

Bombay, 18th April, 1900.

THE TAPTI VALLEY RAILWAY COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that the FIFTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Tapti Valley Railway Company, Limited, will be held on WEDNESDAY, the 25th April, 1900, at 4 P. M., at the Registered Office of the Company, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay, to transact the following business:—

1st.—To adopt the Directors' Report and Audited Statement of Accounts made up to 31st December, 1899.

2nd.—To elect a Director in place of Mr. Narandas Purshotamdas, who retires by rotation, but is eligible for re-election.

3rd.—To appoint Auditors for the current year and fix their remuneration.

4th.—To transact any other business that may be brought forward by the Chairman.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 25th April to the 9th May, 1900, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board.

KILLICK, NIXON & Co.,
Agents.

Bombay, 26th March, 1900.

THOS. COOK AND SON.

BANKERS AND AGENTS.

CURRENT and FIXED DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed at rates to be learned on application.

LOANS granted and OVERDRAFTS allowed against Negotiable Security.

DRAFTS and Circular Notes issued and Amounts transmitted by Telegram. PERIODICAL REMITTANCES regularly despatched.

LIFE, FIRE and ACCIDENT ASSURANCES effected and Premiums paid.

BOMBAY. CALCUTTA. RANGOON.

REMEMBER

MADON, SONS & CO.,

For Drugs, Chemicals, Patent Medicines, Toilet requisites and all articles

CONNECTED WITH PHARMACY.

Up-country orders promptly attended to and carefully executed on the same day the order is received. Prices moderate, and compare favourably with other houses in Trade in India.

MADON, SONS & Co.,
Carnac Road, BOMBAY, Market,
OPPOSITE GOCULDAS TEJPAL HOSPITAL.

THE WAR! THE WAR!!

Help the Britisher and British Industry.

BY SMOKING THE

"DILKHOOSH"

CIGARETTES,

(Made in London by Messrs. J.B. JOHNSON & Co.,) and thereby assist the families of those that are fighting and falling for their Queen and Country.

For every 1000 Cigarettes sold FOUR ANNAS will be given to the Transwaal War Fund, consequently by buying the "Dilkhoosh" you indirectly give your mite to the War Fund.

THE "DILKHOOSH"

ARE THE FINEST AND BEST CIGARETTES GOING.

SOLD BY

Messrs. PHILLIPS & Co., Ld., D. MERWAN & Co., HORMUZ SHERIAR IRANI, and all respectable Tobacconists.

SOLE AGENT FOR INDIA, BURMA AND CEYLON:

18, BANK STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The Scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re 1, each succeeding line, As 8. No Trade Advertisements are admitted under this Scale.

PEG MEASURES.—Reversible. Full "Peg" one side, half "peg" the other. Britannia Metal, Rs. 5-8. Electroplate on Nickel Silver, gilt inside, Rs. 9-8. Sterling Silver, gilt inside in leather covered, velvet lined case, Rs. 28-8.—MARCKS and Co., Ltd., Bombay and Poona.

MARZA WINE.—The latest, only scientific, and only palatable IRON and COCA WINE. For Anæmia, Weakness, Nervous and Mental Debility. Rs. 3-8 Per bottle.—THOMSON & TAYLOR, Sole Agents, 33, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

100 RUPEES PRIZE.—Open to every body, nothing to pay. Apply for terms to The SINGER MANUFACTURING Co., 5, Church Gate Street, Bombay.

PERSIAN BANDANNAS.—All the Newest designs in Wide End Half Scarfs, for Ladies and Gents, from Rs. 2-8.—ASQUITH & LORD, Apollo Street.

GENUINE AMERICAN SNOWFLAKE OIL, 1900, sold by STANDARD OIL Co., of New York, at their Godowns, at Mazagon, and by Messrs. Kemp and Co., Ld., Messrs. Phillips and Co., Ld., and Messrs. Curriebhai Hirji, at Rs. 6-0-2 per case, at Bombay, and by Mr. J.C. Shut, at Rs. 6-1-2 per case, at Bandora.

TO BE LET.—The THIRD FLAT of the PHEROZE BUILDING, next to Yacht Club Chambers commanding excellent view of the harbour. For Rent and other particulars, apply to Mr. ARDESHIR BHICAJI PATELL, care of A. Bhicaji & Co., Jewellers, Apollo Bunder.

STABLES TO LET.—Roomy, well-ventilated stabling for 14 horses, to be let, close to the Poona Race-course. Part will be let if all not required. Apply to HONY. SECY. Poona and Kirkee Hunt, Government House, Mahableshwar.

TO BE LET.—Furnished BUNGALOW at MATHERAN.—Apply to MUKHI CASSAMBHAI MOOSA, Manager to H. H. Sir Aga Khan, Jail Road.

£2,000,000 POLICIES were issued by the STANDARD in 1898 being the largest amount in the History of the Company.—Apply STANDARD LIFE OFFICE, Bombay.

FOR SALE.—Handsomely marked MUSKCAT. (Viberr Zibetha) partially tamed. Apply SARDAR OOMER JUMALL, Commission Stables, Byculla.

WANTED.—OLD BOOKS on INDIA and the EAST. Scarce Oriental Works are much appreciated. Send list with reasonable prices to J. GHOSE and SONS, Book Collectors of Calcutta. Present temporary address, Indore Residency.

FLAT.—WANTED immediately small Flat, Colaba Causeway or neighbourhood. Address stating rent.—"G." care of this Office.

FINEST VERY OLD SCOTCH WHISKEY from DANIEL CRAWFORD, 81 Queen's Street, Glasgow. This rare old Whiskey may be had from Messrs. FINLAY, MUIR & Co., Bombay.

"A GOOD NAME AT HOME is a Tower of Strength Abroad." This truth has been perfectly verified by the history of BATLIWALLA'S AGUE MIXTURE AND PILLS which effected their first cures in Bombay and India, where they are made and where they still have the largest sale. They are universally recognised as the best remedies for Malarious, Bilious, and Influenza fevers and mild forms of Plague. Batliwalla's Ague Mixture and Pills, and Batliwalla & Co's. Cholera are sold every where at Re. 1 per bottle, less trade discount. Sole Manufacturer, Dr. BATLIWALLA, Warli, Dadar and Bombay.

FORMS of POWER OF ATTORNEY, Neatly printed, Price 4 Annas. Can be had at the Bombay Gazette" Office.

ENGLISH Tunes for Phœnix Organs are especially made to our order, and can be exchanged if not approved.—STEFFENAUER and Co., Fort, Bombay.

MACLEAN'S GUIDE to BOMBAY.—Historical, Statistical and Descriptive. Contains valuable Information. Revised and corrected up to date. Price Rs. 5, with postage Rs. 5-4. For sale at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

FANCY FETE.—Arrival of LORD and LADY NORTHCOTE, the Governor speaking. FANCY STALLS GROUPS.—Views of Races with Grandstand and Yacht Club Races, now on view at Messrs. RAJA DEEN DAYAL and SONS, Royal Photographic Salon. By appointment to H. I. M., the Queen Empress of India.

THE INDIAN RAILWAY GUIDE.—An indispensable Book to Travellers.—In India and the East, contains the Special Time and Fare Tables of all the Indian Railway Companies, the Steamer Route in India, and the Eastern Seas, and other useful information. Price, 8 Annas. Coloured Map of India revised from Official Sources. To be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office and at all Booksellers and Railway Terminus.

BROMIDE ENLARGEMENTS Rs. 10! only. The "Speciality" 11×8. Mounted 18×14. Likeness guranteed. Superior finish. Send originals to DEL TUFO and Co., Mount Road, Madras.

OVERLAND SUMMARY, published Weekly on the Departure of English Mail, 28 pages of the "Pall Mall Budget" size, containing all the information of the previous week, carefully arranged. Army Orders &c, Indian Subscription Rs. 12 per year, free of Postage, English Subscription, Rs. 14 per year including Postage.

WM. HUTCHINSON and Co., East India Merchants and Agents, undertake all Agency business, 1, Trafalgar Buildings Charing Cross, London.

LAYS OF THE LAW.—Being a Selection of LEADING CASES from the BOMBAY HIGH COURT REPORTS done in VERSE after the manner of various other great Poets by W. E. H. PRICE. Rs. 18. Postage Annas 4. To be had at this Office.

MESSRS. OLIVER & Co.—Only Respectable and Trustworthy Servants, Clerks, Peons, &c., and Nurses, &c., of all denominations supplied. The original and only firm that supplies thoroughly efficient and reliable High Class Domestic Servants. Patronized by the Officers of the Services (Army and Navy) as well as the Leading Clubs and Hotels. Especially First Class Portuguese and Mahomedan Servants, for whom we guarantee and hold ourselves responsible. Highest reference given if required. Fee Rs. 2 each servant. No. 4, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay. N. B.—Beware of the so-called Registry Offices.

BOMBAY GAZETTE Bi-Weekly edition.—Issued on Thursday and Saturday, giving all the News and Telegrams up to date. Subscription per Annum, Rs. 12; Half-yearly Rs. 6; Quarterly Rs. 3 to Subscribers in Bombay Rs. 12 to the Mofussil, postage extra.

"DYLISSIA" POWDER.—For the Toilet and Nursery. A toilet powder of exquisite quality, perfectly absorbent, safe and free from any poisonous ingredient; most valuable for improving the Complexion. Per box Re. 1-8.—THOMSON & TAYLOR, 35, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

REPORTS Petitions, Memorials, Business Announcements, Bill Forms, Books, Pamphlets, &c., &c., printed with neatness and promptitude and at lowest rates. Special terms for large contracts. Apply to The Manager "Bombay Gazette" Steam Press.

ROLLED STEEL BEAMS.

SOLE AGENTS IN WESTERN & NORTHERN INDIA.

FOR THE CARNEGIE STEEL Co., LD.,
Pittsburg, U. S. A.

1,200 TONS OF CARNEGIE STEEL BEAMS,
STEEL ANGLES, STEEL TEES, ETC.
Kept in Stock in Bombay.

Beams of all sections from 3 inch to 24 inch deep and in a large variety of lengths up to 44 feet.

Best and Strongest Beams in the Market.

Quotations on application for Delivery to any Railway Station in India.

GEO. SERVICE & CO.,
BOMBAY

WONDERFUL DISCOVERY.

SPECIFICS for Hydrocele and Elephantiasis guaranteed to cure this disease radically by using this medicine externally. Price Rs. 2-8 per bottle. Apply to

Dr. S. GHOSHAL, SPECIALIST,
No. 85. Bechoo Chattarjee's Street, Calcutta.

INDIAN INDUSTRY.

Being a Reprint of Two Letters to the "Bombay Gazette."
And a Lecture by
BEAUCLERK.
Price 8 Annas.
CAN BE HAD AT
THE OFFICE OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE,"
Messrs. THACKER and Co., Ld., Bombay.
Messrs. THACKER, SPINK and Co., Calcutta
Messrs. HIGGINBOTHAM and Co., Madras.

SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY, No. 7, MARINE STREET.

THE SALE of landed properties on Girgaum or Breach Candy Road, and in Bonham Hall Lane, advertised to take place to-day, is POSTPONED until further intimation.

THIS DAY, (WEDNESDAY, the 18th inst., and TO-MORROW, THURSDAY, the 19th inst., at 1 p.m., each day, Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Mount Nepean Road, Malabar Hill, the valuable and handsome blackwood and teakwood dining, drawing office and bed-room furniture by Wimbridge, Robert, and others, rich crockery and glassware, platedware, mahogany semi-grand piano by Erst Kaps (imported by Soundy and Co)., iron framed grand ebonized cottage piano nearly new English clock strikes hour and half hour by John Walker, London, air guns in case, handsome open phaeton by Lawrence, cyclist quarter plate, hand camera, lady's bicycle, "Royal Progress," rich table ornaments, oleographs and water colours, windproof lamps, Persian carpets, English made side saddle, a large collection of choice garden plants in tubs and pots, etc., the property of the late F. W. STEVENS, Esq.

Catalogues are published, and the property is on view.

N. B.—The carriage and side saddle will be sold at 3 p.m., on the first day and garden at 4 p.m., on the second day of sale.

SALE OF 600 BAGS RANGOON HULWA RICE.

THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 18th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs CRAWFORD and Co., will sell by Public Auction at the Prince's Dock double godown by order of Hajee Noor Mahomed Aboo Talab—

Ex s. s. Okhla..
On account and at the risk of Dewjee Khimjee—
300 bags Rangoon hulwa rice mill cleaned,
On account and at the risk of Nursey Vejpal—
300 bags Rangoon hulwa rice mill cleaned.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

IMPORTANT TO TAILORS, DRAPERS AND OTHERS.

ON FRIDAY, the 20th inst., and the following day at 2 p.m., each day, Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at the Apollo Street opposite the old Secretariat by order of the concerned, the remaining stock in trade of Mr. Joseph Abba, (Cheap Jack and Co.) Tailor and Outfitter, consisting of woollen, cotton and merino ladies and gents' socks and stockings, guernseys, hats neckties, shirts, steel trunks, hat boxes, buttons, boots and shoes, ready made Woollen and white sleeping suits, embroidered table covers, blankets, gladstone bag, sliding glass door cupboards, show cases, sewing machine on stand etc.

The above will be sold in small lots to suit buyers, and is on view.

On FRIDAY, the 20th inst., at 1 p.m. Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction at No. 1 Grant Building, Lower Colaba, the valuable, and handsome French polished blackwood and teakwood household furniture, plated ware, crockery and glassware, wind proof lamps, carpets, pictures, tools ornaments, cooking stove, etc., the property of R. H. WHITBURN Esq.

The property is on view.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, 18th April, 1900.

BENNETT AND COMPANY, No. 22, APOLLO STREET.

On SATURDAY, the 21st instant, at 3 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will sell by Public Auction at their rooms, a quantity of grey and coloured piece goods, &c.

AT 1-30 P.M.

1 strong-built dog cart, in good order.
1 second-hand strong victoria, in good order.
1 second-hand strong landau.
1 chest-nut Arab, quiet in harness.
1 grey pony, quiet in harness and saddle.

On THURSDAY, the 26th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will sell by Public Auction, at No. 12, Gymkhana Chambers, the valuable and handsome blackwood and teakwood plain and carved household, dining, drawing and bed room furnitures, rich glass and crockeryware, best platedware, handsome China and Japanese flower vases, rich table ornaments, one walnutwood upright grand cottage piano, real Persian and Brussels carpets, Hink's kerosine oil table and hanging lamps, etc., etc., the property of W. REID, Esq.

Catalogues are published, and the property will be on view, 4 days before the sale.

On SATURDAY, the 28th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT & Co., will, sell by Public Auction at Medows Street, Fort, the valuable and handsome blackwood plain and carved household furniture of the latest design, rich glass and crockery ware, best plated ware, handsome China and Japanese flower vases, rich tabe ornaments, rich drawing room carpet, and rugs, a handsome strong Cottage piano by Schiedmeyer and Soehne, &c., &c., the property of W. R. BROWNE, Esq.

Catalogues will be published, and the property will be on view, four days before the sale.

AUCTION SALE OF THE GRAND HOTEL AT WAUDBY ROAD.

By order of the mortgagee in possession and on account and at the risk of Camillo Bregonzio and Carolina Bregonzio, carrying on business under the name of C Bregonzio and Co., in pursuance of the power of sale conferred by the indentures of mortgage and further charge, dated respectively the 1st March, 1899, and the 11th of November, 1899, Messrs. BENNETT & Co., will, on SATURDAY, the 28th instant, at 4-30 p.m., sell by Public Auction, at house No. 47, Waudby Road, Fort, the undermentioned property:—

All that the cousin ss of the hotel called the Grand Hotel now being carried on at No. 47, Waudby Road, Fort, and the good-will thereof and all the stock-in-trade, plant, goods, fixtures, furniture, linen, crockery, cutlery, silver plated ware, crystalware, articles, effects and things belonging to or used in the said business or which are in or about the said premises called the Grand Hotel.

For further particulars and conditions of sale and a list of the articles and things above referred to, application may be made to Mr. FURDUNJEE P. POWRI, Solicitor, at No. 41, Tamrind Lane, Fort, or to the Undersigned.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

On SUNDAY, the 29th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at No. 215, Girgaum Back Road, Girgaum, the valuable and handsome blackwood and teakwood plain and carved French-polished household furniture by John Roberts and others best platedware, rich crockery and glassware, a mahogany grand sympathetic piano by Rose and Co. (nearly new), handsome China and Japanese vases, rich table ornaments, first rate pictures and oleographs, a handsome strong built dog-cart by Stephens and Sons, a handsome strong grey Arab horse, set of plated mounted single harness, ladies' and gentlemen's saddles, &c., &c., the property of A. BENISTON, Esq.

Catalogues will be published, and the property will be on view, four days before the sale.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

On MONDAY, the 30th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at the Ridge, Malabar Hill, the very valuable and handsome blackwood and teakwood French polished plain and carved household furniture made to order by "Wimbridge and Roberts," also English-made drawing-room furniture, best rich crockery and glassware, a sweet toned mahogany grand square piano, rich table ornaments, handsome China and Japanese vases, one handsome strong English built landaulette by "Offord," a handsome strong brown waller horse, 1 Calcutta built cabrioiette set of plated mounted English harness, a collection of choice and rare plants in tubs and pots, the property of the Hon'ble Justice H. J. P. JOHNSON.

Catalogues will be published, and the property will be on view, 4 days before the sale.

N. B.—The plants will be sold at 7 a.m., on the smae day.

BENNETT & Co

Bombay, 18th April, 1900.

MESSRS. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & CO., NO. 4, FORBES & MEADOWS STREETS, FORT.

SALE OF VALUABLE IMMOVEABLE PROPERTIES ON THE EAST SIDE OF LAWRENCE DE LIMA STREET AT MAZAGON.

THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 18th instant, at 4-30 p.m., Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON and Co., will, sell by Public Auction, on the premises, by order of the mortgagee, Mr. Gokuldas Kahandas Parek, and on account and at the risk of the mortgagor, Mr. Rangildas Bhookandas, by virtue of a mortgage-deed dated 14th May, 1885, and a deed of further charge, dated 27th July, 1885, the following landed properties:—

FIRSTLY.—All that piece or parcel of land or ground, with the messuage, tenement or bungalow, and stables, situate, lying and being on the east side of Lawrence De Lima Street, at Mazagon, without the Fort, in the City of Bombay, in the Registration Sub-district of Mandvee, and containing by admeasurement about six hundred and two square yards, and registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under old Nos. 214 and 217, and new Nos. 11524 and 11525, and old Survey Nos. 559 and 560, and new No. 2238, and assessed by the Collector of Assessment under Nos 5 and 6 and bounded on the East and South by the property hereinafter secondly described, on the North by the Mazagon Bunder Road, and on the West by the said Lawrence De Lima Street.

Secondly.—All that pieces of land, situate lying and being in Lawrence De Lima Street, at Mazagon, without the Fort in the City of Bombay, in the Registration Sub-district of Mandvee, and containing by admeasurement about three hundred and thirty square yards and registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under old No. 89 and new No. 16323, and old Survey No. 2560 and new No. 22293, and assessed by the Collector of Assessment under No. 5, and bounded on the North, by the property hereinbefore firstly described, on the South and on the East, by Government vacant ground, and on the West partly by the property of the said Nowrojee Nusserwanjee Wadia, and partly by the Lawrence De Lima Street.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, apply to Messrs. Mansukhlal, Damoder, and Jamsetjee, Solicitors to the mortgagee, or to the Undersigned.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.

Bombay, 18th April, 1900.

CONTAMINATIONS

of the Blood, whether the after-effect of Contagious Disease, hereditary taint, or foul matter of any description, are positively carried out of the system by taking "CLARKE'S WORLD-FAMED BLOOD MIXTURE," the great Blood Purifier and Restorer. For cleansing and clearing the Blood from all Impurities it cannot be too highly recommended. For Scrofula, Scurvys, Eczema, Skin and Blood Diseases, and Sores of all kinds, it is a never-failing and permanent Cure. It is the only real specific for Gout and Rheumatic Pains, for it removes the "cause" from the blood and bones. To be had of Chemists, &c., everywhere at 2s. 9d. and 11s. per Bottle. Thousands of Testimonials.

ONE BOX OF CLARKE'S B 41 PILLS

warranted to cure all Discharges from the Urinary Organs, in either sex (acquired or constitutional). Gravel and Pains in the Back. Guaranteed free from Mercury. Sold in Boxes 4s. 6d. each, by all Chemists and Patent Medicine Vendors throughout the world. Proprietors:—THE LINCOLN AND MIDLAND COUNTIES DRUGGIST, London, England.

BANKS.

THE COMMERCIAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE:—CALCUTTA.

BRANCHES:—BOMBAY, KARACHI, LONDON, MADRAS, RANGOON AND RAWAL PINDEE.

SUB AGENCY:—MURREE, (April to October.)

CAPITAL PAID UP—Rs. 40,00,000.

RESERVE FUND...— " 1,00,000.

RATES OF INTEREST allowed are as under—

STERLING DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS for home remittances 4 per cent. per annum.

FIXED DEPOSITS:—

9 to 12 months, 5 per cent. per annum.
2 years at 5½ per cent. per annum.
3 years at 6 per cent. per annum.

The Bank will also at the Head Office or at any of the Branches in India, transfer sums for DEPOSIT in London, carrying interest from date of transfer in India.

Special Rates are given for SHORT PERIOD DEPOSITS. At present they are—

For 2 and 3 months, at 5 per cent. per annum.

Sums as small as Rs. 10 are received into the Bank's PRUDENTIAL FUND, bearing half-yearly compound interest at 5 per cent. per annum,

Cheques, Bills, Hundies and Currency Notes of any Circle are collected and credited free of charge in the above INTEREST DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS receive 2 per cent. per annum upon the daily balances.

Apply for RULES to HEAD OFFICE or BRANCHES.

By Order of the Board,
F. D. STRANACK,
Manager.

Bombay 1st February, 1900.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL.....£1,500,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL.....£1,125,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL.....£562,5000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS.....£562,500

HEAD OFFICE:
40, Threadneedle Street, London, E. C.
LONDON BANKERS:
The Bank of England,
The London Joint Stock Bank,
BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:
BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, MADRAS, KURRACHEE COLOMBO, KANDY, GALLE, SINGAPORE, HONG KONG and SHANGHAI.

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Drafts payable at its Head Office and Branches, and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. on the daily balance if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000. Sums over Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Rates for Fixed deposits for 12 months and shorter periods to be ascertained on application.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares, and receives same for safe custody, realising interest and dividends when due.

JAMES MURDOCH,
Manager.

22, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

THE AGRA BANK, LIMITED.

CAPITAL.....£600,000
RESERVE FUND.....£ 20,000

LONDON BANKERS.
THE BANK OF ENGLAND.
GLYN MILLS, CURRIE AND COMPANY.
NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND, SCOTLAND.
NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND AND BRANCHES, IRELAND.
PROVINCIAL BANK OF IRELAND AND BRANCHES.
BRANCHES
At Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Lahore Kurrachee.
CORRESPONDENTS.

PARIS.....	The Anglo-Egyptian Bank, Ld.
SINGAPORE..... PENANG.....	Messrs. Boustead & Co.
HONGKONG.....	Messrs. Gilman & Co.
AUSTRALIA.....	Bank of Australasia and Branch
COLOMBO.....	The Bank of Madras.
RANGOON.....	Bank of Bengal
AGRA.....	Alliance Bank of Simla, Ld.
DELHI.....	Bank of Bengal.

BOMBAY BRANCH.

ACCOUNTS CURRENT opened and Interest allowed when the Balance does not fall below Rs. 1,000.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Received on Terms to be learnt on application.

HOME REMITTANCE DEPOSITS for family and other remittances to Europe in the Bank's own Bills and Interest at 3 per cent. allowed thereon pending remittance.

Circular Notes payable in all the principal Towns in Europe, Securities received in safe custody and Interest and Dividends realised thereon.

LOANS granted on Government Paper or other convertible Securities; and APPROVED Bills discounted.

GOVERNMENT and other STOCKS and SHARES bought and sold and the safe custody of the same undertaken.

INTEREST, PAY and PENSIONS collected; and every other description of Banking Business and Money Agency transacted.

J. BLACKHALL,
Manager.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital.....$ 100,00,000
Reserve Fund.....$ 115,00,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors ...$ 100,00,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG:

SIR THOMAS JACKSON, *Chief Manager.*
London Bankers.—LONDON AND COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, LD.
LONDON COMMITTEE:
W. H. ANASTASIUS JONES, Esq., (Director of the London and County Banking Co., Limited.)
CARL MEYER, Esq., (Director, National Bank, Egypt).
G. E. NOBLE, Esq., 24 Inverness Terrace, Bayswater, W.
WM. GAIR RATHBORN, Esq., (Director, Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Co.
EWEN CAMERON, JOHN WALTER. } Managers.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES.
LONDON, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI.

AMOY.	HANKOW.	PENANG.
BANGKOK.	HIOGO.	RANGOON.
BATAVIA.	ILOILO.	SAIGON.
BOMBAY.	LYONS.	SANFRANCISCO
CALCUTTA	MANILA.	SINGAPORE.
COLOMBO.	NAGASAKI.	SOURABAYA.
FOOCHOW.	NEW YORK.	TIENTSIN.
HAMBURG.	PEKING.	YOKOHAMA.

BOMBAY AGENCY.
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 1 per cent. per annum on Daily Balance if not under Rs. 1,000, and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000; but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Received on terms which may be learnt on Application.
Credits granted on approved Securities, and every Description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.
Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.

W. B. THOMSON,
Agent.

47, Church Gate Street, Bombay, and at 51 Dalhousie Square, South, Calcutta

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL..... Yens 24,000,000
PAID UP CAPITAL..... " 12,000,000
RESERVE FUND..... " 7,500,000
HEAD OFFICE:—YOKOHAMA.
BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:
Tokio, Kobe, Nagasaki, London, Lyons, New York, San Francisco, Hawaii, Shanghai, Hongkong, and Tientsin.

BANKERS—The LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK. The UNION BANK of LONDON, AND THE PARR'S BANK, LIMITED.
BOMBAY BRANCH.

LIBERAL INTEREST allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNT and FIXED DEPOSITS, on Terms to be learnt on application.

CREDITS granted on approved Securities and every description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

DRAFTS granted on JAPAN, and the Chief Commercial places in the World.

Y. MATSUO,
Manager.

Albert Building, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

BANKS.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ...£1,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL £500,000
RESERVE FUND £310,000

HEAD OFFICE:
47 THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E. C.
BRANCHES:
Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Colombo, Kurrachee, Lahore, Delhi, Rangoon, Mandalay, Tuticorin, Kandy, Newera Eliya, Zanzibar, Steamer Point, Aden, Dawnpore and Mombassa.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives DEPOSITS FIXED for one year and shorter periods, at Rates of Interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no Interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 10 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, and Australia purchased or collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities

H. CHALMERS,
Manager.

COMPTOIR NATIONAL D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

HEAD OFFICE:—14, Rue Bergere.
LONDON 52—Threadneedle Street, E. C.
LIVERPOOL AND MANCHESTER.
CAPITAL...Fcs. 1,00,000,000 (£4,000,000.)
LONDON BANKERS:—
BANK OF ENGLAND.
UNION BANK OF LONDON.

BRANCHES in all Principal Towns of France, Calcutta Bombay, Tunis, San Francisco, New Orleans, Melbourne Sydney, Tamatave and Tananarivo.

Current Deposit Accounts are opened, and Interest is allowed on Daily Balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000. Rates to be learnt on Application.

Special arrangements may be obtained on Application.

Deposit Accounts are Opened for Fixed Periods at rates to be ascertained on Application.

Drafts and Letters of Credit issued payable at any of the Chief Commercial Towns of the World.

The Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris beg to draw the attention of Travellers to its Letter of Credit Department in Paris at the Branch Office, 2, Place de l'Opera, in the very centre of the fashionable quarter of Paris, on the Boulevards facing the Grand Opera, and within easy reach of the principal Hotels, Theatres, and Shops.

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TO LOVERS OF ART.

THE establishment in the "First City in India" of a high class and fashionable Art Gallery, fitted up in the most approved and artistic style, where artists and their patrons can at all times meet to their mutual advantage, and to the advancement of Art itself, has been our desire for some years past; but the difficulties in the way of its fulfilment have been so great that the scheme has had to be abandoned—for the time being at least. We are persuaded that were we able to secure the influential support of those in high places and the help of lovers of Art in the Presidency, the Gallery would be a *fait accompli*. Another object of ours in wishing to form an Art Gallery is that we may be able to educate the native mind, and, by furnishing the people with an opportunity of viewing and comparing European work with the crude and absurd productions they have been accustomed to cultivate a refined and more artistic taste in them. Surely this worthy desire ought to have the encouragement it reserves from all true lovers of Art!

In submitting our new Catalogue to the public which can be obtained on application, we desire to place this object prominently before them, at the same time thanking them for the patronage and support they have already given us.

NOTICES.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

WE have THIS DAY REMOVED our BUSINESS to ESPLANADE ROAD, opposite CLOCK TOWER.

ASQUITH & LORD,
Tailors and Shirt Specialist.

CAPE TOWN AFRICA.

MESSRS. WILLIAM WATSON and Co., Bankers and Agents have the pleasure to announce that a BRANCH of their BUSINESS has been OPENED as above where all the branches of our various business will be conducted.

NOTICE.

SIRDAR OOMER JUMAL VUYANI begs to announce that his GRAIN CLEANING and CRUSHING FACTORY under the management of Mr. G. G. Craig will be OPENED on April 15th. Orders for Crushed Horse Food, Gram, Barley, Oats, etc., will receive prompt attention.

ADDRESS—SIRDAR OOMER JUMAL VUYANI, 196, BELLASIS ROAD, BYCULLA, BOMBAY.

BENGAL AND NORTH-WESTERN RAILWAY.

TENDERS are invited for the SUPPLY of the STANDARD FORMS, &c., for this Railway system for one year, commencing from the 1st July, 1900, and should be for all charges including delivery at the GORAKHPUR Railway Station.

2. Tenders will be received up to noon on the 28th May, 1900, and should be addressed to the AUDITOR of ACCOUNTS, Bengal and North-Western Railway, Gorakhpur, in a sealed cover superscribed TENDERS for PRINTING.

3. All Tenders received will be opened in the office of the AGENT, Bengal and North-Western Railway, Gorakhpur, at 11 a.m., on TUESDAY, the 29th May, 1900.

4. The Agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender and reserves to himself the right to accept a portion or portions of Tenders.

5. Each Tender must be accompanied by Rupees One hundred in Government Currency Notes or by Postal Order as earnest money (Cheques will not be accepted) which will be confiscated if the Tenderer withdraws from his Tender.

6. The successful Tenderer will be required to execute a Bond and to give Security to the extent of 10 per cent. of the accepted Contract.

7. Tender Forms can be obtained on payment of Rs. 5, and all other information and terms may be had on application to

THE AUDITOR OF ACCOUNTS,
B. & N.-W. Railway, Gorakhpur.
Gorakhpur, the 11th April, 1900.

SHERIFF'S PROCLAMATION.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

SUIT No. 539 OF 1895.

BAI JAINABAI, widow of JAFFERBHOY LUDHABHOY CHUTTOO, late of Bombay, Khoja Mahomedan inhabitant, deceased, residing in Palla Gully, outside the Fort of Bombay .....Plaintiff.

versus

IBRAHIMBHOY alias ABDULLABHOY LUDHABHOY CHUTTOO, of Bombay, Khoja Mahomedan inhabitant, residing in Palla Gully, outside the Fort, and carrying on business in Samuel Street, under the name and firm of LUDHABHOY CHURTOO .....Defendant.

WHEREAS by a decree made in the above Suit on the 14th day of October, 1897, it was ordered interalia that the Defendant Ibrahimbhoy Ludhabhoy Chuttoo should pay to the Plaintiff Bai Jainabai, the sum of Rupees sixty-five only at the end of each and every (succeeding) month as long as she lives or as long as she chooses to remain a widow of the late Jafferbhoy Ludhabhoy Chuttoo for her maintenance and house rent.

And whereas by a warrant of attachment of moveable property, dated the 20th day of January, 1900, certain moveable property, consisting of gold and diamond ornaments were attached in possession of the above named plaintiff.

Now it is hereby proclaimed and notified that on Wednesday the 18th day of April, 1900 at the hour of 2-30 o'clock p.m. the Sheriff of Bombay will under and by virtue of a warrant for sale of moveable property, dated 21st February, 1900 put up for sale by Public Auction at the Plaintiff's residence Nos. (97-99) at Palla Gully, Dongri, outside the Fort the said moveable property subject to the life interest of the said Plaintiff or so much thereof as shall be necessary for the satisfaction of the said Decree and costs.

Each lot to be paid for at the time of sale.

For further information application should be made at the Office of the Sheriff. Dated this 20th day of March 1900.

JAMSETJEE JEEJEEBHOY,
Sheriff of Bombay.

Messrs. BICKNELL, MERWANJI and MOTILAL, Attorneys for Plaintiff.

RARE OPPORTUNITY

FOR THE RULING CHIEFS AND NOBLES OF INDIA.

HAVING fortunately secured the RARE and UNIQUE WORK on HAMILTON'S GENEALOGIES of all Indian Princes, Nobles, Heroes, etc., etc., it is now offered FOR SALE. Mr. Craig of London says that 50 copies of the work were printed only for the Crowned Heads of Europe and Learned Societies in 1819 at Edinburgh. In 1888 at the Hardwicke sale a similar copy was sold for £75. The work is printed on parchement like paper, folio size. Superbly bound, in cased in a beautiful box with lock and key. No library in India, it is presumed, has got it. The Chiefs and the Premier Princes of India who have valuable and interesting libraries in their States will find the copy as an useful and valuable addition. The price including charges being only £60.

Orders are respectfully solicited at the earliest date possible, as it is presumed, it may be sold any time, by J. GHOSE and SONS, Book Collectors of Calcutta, at the offers received. Present temporary address, Indore Residency.

NEW PICTURES.

FOR THE NEW CENTURY, 1900,

JUST TO HAND.

	Rs. a
Alpine Climber, An—26in. by 32in.—K. Dielitz and Winter Breath Cause Cold and Chill (landscape) J. Farquharson	21 0
Arched Grotto, Ceptri August Len 26 by 32	21 0
Art Wins Heart—26 by 32—Paul Thumann 26 by 32	21 0
At the Fountain—26 by 32—Sir F. Leighton, P. R. A. 26 by 32	21 0
Autumn Gold (landscape)—26 by 32—J. Farquharson, 26 by 32	21 0
Bride, The—Ed. Bisson 26 by 32	21 0
Champion, The (wild cattle from Chillingham) 26 by 32, Basil Bradley	...
Charity (allegorical) L. Knaus 26 by 32	...
Charles Dickens—26 by 32—Daniel Maclise, R.A.	...
Christ in Gethsemane—26 by 32—J. M. H. Hofmann	...
Cold Shoulder, The—26 by 32—(a Hunting incident) A. W. Strutt	...
Corner in the Marketplace, A—26 by 32—Sir E. J. Poynter, R.A.	...
Couple of the Oakley, A (hounds)—26 by 32—The Blinks	...
Cromwell at Dunbar—26 by 32—A. C. Gow	...
Curefor Gout, A—26 by 32—W. Dendy Sadler	...
Dancing Girl, A—Alb Von Keller, 26 by 32	...
Dawn (allegorical) Frank Dicksee, 26 by 32	...
Dejeunor (Pups, Kittens, Dicklings and Chicks) W. H. Frood, 26 by 32	...
Desire of all Nations (The Wisemen doing homage to the Infant Christ	...
Divider Affections—Arthur J. Elslay, 26 by 32	...
Diadumens—Sir Ed. J. Poynter, R.A. 26 by 32	...
Door of the Fold, The (Sacred subject) 26 by 32 Sybil C. Parker	...
Elaine—J. M. Strudwick, 26 by 32	...
Empty Chair, The (a stag hound)—26 by 32—Briton Rivers	...
Faraglioni near Capri, The—26 by 32—August Len	...
First Awekening of Eve, The—26 by 32—Val C. Princep	...
Floreal—26 by 32—E. 26 by 32, Bisson	...
Flowerv May—26 by 32, L. Alma Tadema	...
Foretaste of Summer, 26 by 32, L. C. Nightingale	...
Four Seasons, The—26 by 32, Unknown	...
Getting it Hot: (companion to the "cold shoulder") 26 by 32, A. W. Strutt	...
"Gin a Body, Kiss a Body" 26 by 32, Maude Goodman	...
Girl of the Period (lady with gun with a shooting party) 26 by 32, Heywood Hardy	...
Golden Autumn (landscape) 26 by 32, Douglas Adams	...
Golden Eve, A (companion to, above) 26 by 32, B. W. Leader	...
Goodmorning, Mother Dear—26 by 32, E. Munser	...
Goodbye—26 by 32, Arthur J. Usley	...
Greek Slave—26 by 32 M. Nonsrenbench	...
ard Pressed—26 by 32 (other with hounds in pursuit) A. Wardle	21 0
Hark to Towler (Hunting scene)—26 by 32, Companion to "Now Ride Lads"—Thos. Blinks	21 0
Heavy Load, A, 26 by 32, Forgan	21 0
"Hush" 26 by 32, Maude Goodman	21 0
For the Wine Seller—26 by 32, E. Grutzner	21 0
Iris, 26 by 32, W. A. Breakspeare	21 0
Our Village (a Hunting Morning) 30 by 40, Carter Read	21 0

BOMBAY FINE ART GALLERY,
D. B. DINSHAW & Co.,
ESPLANADE ROAD.

BOMBAY

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 5h. 41m. Sun sets, 6h. 18m. High water, 0-41m., 1-29a. Low water, 6-40m., 7-17a.
Adjourned Criminal Sessions, 11 a.m.
Municipal Standing Committee, 3-30 p.m.
Variety Entertainment, St. Mary's College, 9 p.m.
Music at the Yacht Club, 5-45 p.m.

MUSIC AT THE YACHT CLUB.—The String Band of the 2nd Bombay Grenadiers will play the following programme, at the Royal Bombay Yacht Club, this evening, at 5-45 p.m. :—

March	Les Volontaires	Metra
Lancers	The Pelican	Solomon
Valse	Venetia	Lowthian
Selection	The Beauty Stone	Godfrey
Mazurka	La Perle d'Orient	Alley
Barn Dance	My Dusky Queen	Aigretta

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

SUICIDE OF A MENDICANT.—At the Goculdas Tejpa Hospital, yesterday, Mr. Allan F. Turner, the coroner, held an inquiry regarding the death of Seedee Nasib Mahomed, a mendicant, aged sixty years. The deceased had no fixed place of abode and used to sleep at night on the streets. He was in the habit of eating *dhatura* seeds. On the afternoon of the 15th instant he was found lying on the footpath in front of the Central Police Office in a semi-conscious condition and was removed to the hospital, where he died on Monday. The jury returned a verdict that the deceased committed suicide by taking *dhatura* seeds.

SUSPICIOUS DEATH OF A EUROPEAN.

YESTERDAY morning, at Mody Street, Fort, Mr. Allan F. Turner, the coroner, conducted an inquiry into the circumstances attending the death of Albert Georges, aged about thirty-six years.

Ernest Hadrian Coutts, shipping agent, deposed that he resided at No. 123, Frere Road, Fort. He knew the deceased for the last three months. He was unemployed but took up odd jobs when he could get them. He told witness that he was giving lessons in French to a gentleman at the Esplanade Hotel. He was living on the second storey of a house in Mody Street, Fort. He was about thirty-six years of age. About the 3rd instant, the deceased's wife, her baby, about twenty-one months' old, and a nurse arrived here from Mauritius by the s. s. Warsora. Deceased was a native of Mauritius. About seven o'clock, on Monday morning, witness' father, who lived in the same house in which deceased lived, came to him, and informed him that the latter was dying, and asked him to come to the house and help him to remove the deceased to hospital. Witness accompanied his father to the room and found the deceased in a very low state lying on a mattress on the floor with his wife alongside of him. Both of them were vomiting. He was worse than his wife and was cold from head to foot and his fingers looked as if they had been for a long time in water. Deceased complained of pain in his legs and stomach, as also did his wife, but neither of them had cramps in the legs. Witness at once sent for a flask of brandy and gave each of them a small quantity, diluted in water. Deceased was in a cold sweat and his clothes were wringing wet. Witness dressed him and put him on a chair and got coolies and a victoria to take him to hospital, but he refused to go and threw himself back on the mattress. Witness again tried to get him to go, but as the coolies were about to lift him, the deceased said he could not go and got on the mattress again. Deceased said he was feeling thirsty and weak and witness gave him again a little more brandy. It was then about quarter to nine o'clock and as witness could not remain longer he gave the flask of brandy to the nurse and told her to rub him down with it. Witness saw her start doing it and then left. About 4-30 o'clock in the afternoon witness heard from his step-mother that deceased was dead. He went to his room about 5 p.m. and found the police there. Deceased's wife could move about when witness was there in the morning; but she complained of pain in her stomach and vomited. She was in an easy chair when witness left her place in the morning. Witness thought both she and the deceased were suffering from cholera. When witness returned to the room in the evening he was told that she had been taken to the St. George's Hospital. He went there and saw her, and found she was then worse than he had seen her in the morning. Her symptoms were the same as those of her husband. Deceased was very badly off and witness used to present him with small sums of money from time to time. He also used to give him odd jobs to do. Deceased came to live in Mody Street on the arrival of his wife. Before that witness did not know where he lived, but deceased told him he was in the Strangers' Home for a month.

Further inquiry was adjourned to Saturday next.

MURDER BY A PARSEE AT PAREL.

YESTERDAY evening, at Parel, Mr. Allan F. Turner the coroner, opened an inquiry regarding the death of Bastin, a Madrasi woman, aged thirty-five years. It appears from the inquiries made by Superintendent Roberts and Inspector Brewin that the deceased lived with a Parsee, named Nowroji Manekji Fitter, on the ground floor of a chawl, in Chor Gully, Parel. Nowroji, who is about forty-five years old, was formerly employed in the Sir Dinshaw Petit Mill, but for the past two months did not follow any occupation as he was suffering from dysentery and paralysis of the lower limbs. The deceased and Nowroji had been living together for the last twenty years. They were both addicted to drink and quarrelled very frequently. About three months ago a young Madrasi, named George Beam, came to live with them as a boarder and formed an intimacy with the woman. Recently he was turned out of the house, but the deceased continued to go about with him drinking, and had been seen in his room several times. Nowroji overlooked her offence for some time. On Monday morning, they had a serious quarrel, during which he took up a chopper and threatened to kill her. But, fortunately, some neighbours interfered and he was prevailed upon to make peace with her. About noon of the same day however he again missed her and on going subsequently found her in Beam's room. Nowroji said nothing at the time, but in the evening when the woman came home and went to sleep, he picked up a large stone, weighing about fourteen pounds, and violently dashed it on her head with violence. He repeated the blow and then closed the door and went to sleep. About a quarter to five yesterday morning he walked to the Bhoiwada police station and asked a sepoy to take him to Inspector Brewin. He was accordingly taken to that officer, to whom he said that he had murdered the woman, and had come to surrender himself. He was then suffering from his ailment and was led by the sepoy and other people. Mr. Brewin brought him down to his chawl, collected a punch, and in its presence opened the door of his room. Nowroji pointed out the woman to the police and produced the blood-stained stone and trousers. On the occurrence being reported to Mr. Gell, Deputy Commissioner of Police, he visited the place, accompanied by Sardar Mir Abdul Ali, head of the Criminal Investigation Department, and instituted further inquiries. It was then found that the deceased's intimacy with Beam had excited Nowroji's jealousy to a considerable extent, so much so that about four days ago he said to her that the matter had come to such a pass that eventually "one would be dead, while the other would be handcuffed." This is alleged to have been overheard by a next-door neighbour, named Albion De Souza.

Several witnesses were examined at the inquest and they bore the above statement. The accused admitted having killed the woman. He said further that he had seen the deceased misbehaving herself on four or five occasions with Beam and remonstrated with her but in vain. The inquiry was adjourned.

The accused will be placed before Mr. Dracup, Fourth Presidency Magistrate, to-day, at the Mazagon Police Court, on the charge of murder.

PASSENGERS PER S. S. FRANZ FERDINAND.

THE following is the list of passengers booked to Trieste and Venice, per Austrian Lloyds s.s. Franz Ferdinand, Captain G. Morovich, sailing from Victoria Dock No. 3, this morning. Medical inspection at the dock at 11 a.m. :—

Breton, Miss
Conway, Mr and Mrs
Crevatin, Mr E
Dimmock, Mrs H P
Doring, Miss
Glasgow, Col J R Mrs child and governess
Glasgow, Miss
Griffin, Mrs and infant
Humphrey, Mrs J
Humphrey, two Misses
James, Mr R and Mrs
Kelly, Col J G
Kelly, two Misses
Kunke, Mr J
Lund, Mr Ellis
MacRae, Mrs H N and child
MacRae, Miss
Mary Constance, Sister
Mayer, Mr J and Mrs
Mayer, Miss
Nicholson, Mr W
Percy Jones, Mr Mrs and two children
Pitman Mr C E Mrs and child
Pohlmann, Mr H
Robb Revd W and Mrs
Reilly Mrs J T
Schneider, Mr
Sealy, Mrs H L
Swan Parker Mr W
Stromeyer, Miss
Templer, Mrs and child
Tilemann, Mr R Mrs child and infant
Timme, Mr
Waller, Major General J E and Mrs
Zaccharia', Mr G
Zoble, Dr M

SMOKE "RICHMOND GEM"—Cigarettes in round-air-tight tins of 50, from "ARMY and NAVY Co.'s STORES," Bombay.

HIGH COURT.—ORIGINAL SIDE.

(Before the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE FULTON.)

DAMAGE TO A CONSIGNMENT OF CEMENT.

A. G. CHRISTIANSEN AND OTHERS VS. THE PORT TRUSTEES OF BOMBAY.

HIS LORDSHIP delivered judgment in the case. The plaintiff claimed to recover Rs. 4,169-14-5 for damages alleged to be done to a consignment of cement. The Hon. Mr. Lang and Mr. Raikes, instructed by Messrs. Crawford, Brown and Co., appeared for the plaintiff. Mr. Rivett-Carnac, and Mr. Macpherson, instructed by Messrs. Little and Co., appeared for the defendants.

Mr. Justice Fulton, in giving the judgment, said :—The plaintiff, who under the name of Gardick and Co., is an importer of cement, sues the defendants for damages to a consignment of 500 casks which, he alleges, got wet while on their wharves owing to the negligence of their servants in not protecting them properly against rain. The defendants repudiate all responsibility for 458 casks, but accept liability for 42, which they are willing to pay for. They counterclaim for warehouse rent, wharfage, and other fees. Having alluded to the issues raised, his Lordship said on the first issue I find that the consignment did get more or less wet. On the second issue I find that the defendants have been guilty through their servants of negligence in the storage of the said consignments. On the third issue I find that apart from 42 casks which the defendants are willing to pay for, the value of the remaining 458 casks has been to some extent reduced. On the forth issue I find that such reduction may be estimated at 8 annas a cask, and that the plaintiff, therefore, is entitled to recover Rs. 229, in addition to them of Rs. 350-4-6, which the defendants are willing to pay for the 42 casks. On the fifth issue I find that the defendants are entitled to recover on their counter-claim Rs. 1,166-7-9, with additional warehouse rent, from the 23rd November, 1899, to this date at annas six per ton, for a week or part of a week, on 80 tons 3 cwt. On the sixth issue I find the defendants are entitled to a decree for the sum thus found due to them after deducting therefrom the sum found due to the plaintiff. The law under which the defendants are liable in respect of this cement is contained in Section 151 of the Contract Act. It was suggested by Mr. Carnac that even if the goods got wet, still the defendants would not be liable, as rain in April is an improbable occurrence, against which it would not be usual to make preparation. Perhaps, this argument might have prevailed if the rain had come suddenly, but I think it is clear that as soon as the weather became threatening a man of ordinary prudence would put cement under cover, considering how easily it is damaged. Here it was known on the 18th April that rain was not improbable. The shed manager's note of that date referred to the uncertainty of the weather as the reason for asking for tarpaulins. If then the cement suffered after that date from rain owing to insufficient protection the case clearly comes under Section 151. I have, next to consider whether as a fact the barrels did not get wet from the rain that fell on the night of the 19th or early on the morning of the 20th. Having referred to the rain report put in, his Lordship said that register of course refers to Colaba and as the variations in rainfall in different parts of the island are notorious, it is not safe to assume that the same quantity of rain fell at the warhouse at the docks. But, I think it may safely be said that it rained there that night and on the morning of the 20th. On the evening of that day, and again on the morning of the 21st, the plaintiff went to look at the barrels as he was told by his muccadum Misquita that they had got wet. I feel no doubt that the account he has given of what he saw is substantially correct. He appears to have had a dispute with Mr. Conroy, the Assistant Dock Superintendent, and it was suggested that his was really what led to his adopting and uncompromising attitude. But unless the casks were really we here was no reason for him to get angry with Mr. Conroy or to refuse to take the cement. He had, so far as I can see, no object in rejecting it. His doing so must have put him to great deal of inconvenience as he had to order out another consignment to take its place. It seems unreasonable to suggest that he has invented this story about finding the casks wet and insufficiently covered and has got gentlemen in the position of Mr. Carroll and Mr. Wallace to support him in a wholly false case. And yet if I were fully to accept the evidence of the Port Trust witnesses I should be obliged to say that the plaintiff and his witnesses were not merely exaggerating the extent of the wetting, but had invented a wetting that had never occurred at all. The fact is that the defendants' witnesses in their zeal prove rather too much. According to them the casks were fully covered before the rain came at all. Their evidence, if accepted, leads only to the conclusion that the casks never got wet, that the plaintiff has from the beginning been making all this fuss about nothing at all, and that even the 42 casks for which the Port Trustees are willing to pay cannot have been damaged after being landed on the wharf. But I think it is clear that at first after the goods were landed they were not covered at all and having regard to the condition in which they were found by the plaintiff and his witnesses, I have no doubt that they were not covered till after some rain had fallen. Very probably tarpaulins were requisitioned on the 18th, and they may have been issued at once, but it does not follow that they were put on that night, and it is conceivable that they may not have been put on till the morning of the 20th. Captain Hand, no doubt, says he saw them on the 19th, but he has no memo. from which to speak to dates, and I think he has made a mistake about them. He says the double tarpaulins were placed on the 20th, but it seems to me very clearly proved that they were not put on till the 21st. Mr. Christiansen saw the single tarpaulins on the evening of the 20th and the early morning of the 21st, and the double tarpaulins the same day a little later. It was suggested that Mr. Christiansen might have been wrong about his dates, but this can hardly be the case as they are proved by his letter of the 20th and by Mr. Wallace's report of the 21st. Moreover, Mr. Conroy mentions the meeting between himself and Mr. Christiansen near the railborne shed on the 21st. The suggestion then that the angry words, which passed on that occasion, were the real cause of the plaintiff's conduct offers no explanation of the fact that it was on the 20th that he first began to complain that the cement had been left uncovered. Mr. Carnac commented on the statement in the plaint that heavy rain fell on the 18th and 19th April, whereas the evidence did not show that any rain fell before the night of the 19th. Apparently, there was some mistake in the instructions for the plaint, but the circumstance was of no importance. Mr. Christiansen knew perfectly well when the rain fell as appears from the third paragraph of his letter of the 27th April. His Lordship, after alluding to the documents, said I have considered carefully the evidence of Captain Hand, Mr. Humes, Nowrojee Hormusjee and Cawasjee Sorabjee, but cannot hold it proved that the casks were covered with single tarpaulins on the evening of the 18th or with double tarpaulins before the morning of the 21st. They have no notes to rely on, and on questions of dates the memory is often very treacherous. The casks clearly got wet somehow whilst they were on the wharf, and it seems hardly possible to suppose that they were adequately covered on the night of the 19th. The statement made by Captain Hand in his letter of the 21st April, that the casks had been thoroughly protected by the tarpaulins ever since they were landed, was evidently based on erroneous information. Having then arrived at the conclusion that the casks got wet while on the wharf owing to their not being sufficiently protected after the weather became threatening, I have to consider to what extent it was proved that the goods have been damaged. As regards 42 casks there is no dispute. As regards 458 I think the attitude taken up by the plaintiff was unfortunate. He could not oblige the defendants to take them over if they did not choose to do so, nor were they bound to give him any guarantee. He was simply entitled to claim compensation to the extent of the depreciation of the value of the goods. Apparently, the only way to find out with certainty whether the cement had got wet was to turn it out. This the Port Trust surveyor was willing to do, but the plaintiff objected on the ground that if the barrels were opened the value of the contents would be reduced. He also objected to the auger test as insufficient. Now there was some force in both these ojections as appeared from the evidence not only of the plaintiff's witnesses but also of Mr. Messent. But as no one was able to suggest any other method of testing there was no help for it but either to submit to the opening of the barrels and to claim compensation for the consequent depreciation in value, or accept delivery under protest and subsequently when the damages were ascertained to make a claim. No doubt there were difficulties in regard to either of these courses. If the goods had been removed the reality of the damage might have been disputed or an attempt might have been made to set up Bye-law 68 as a defence. Apparently Captain Hand thought that the bye-law precluded any claim unless the damages were ascertained before the removal of the goods. Very likely the plaintiff thought so too. Hence it may be argued that he was justified as a prudent man (whatever may be the correct construction of the bye-law) in refusing to take delivery, and that the defendants, whose negligence placed him in this position, must compensate him for the damage which he suffered to the full extent of the value of the cement. But while considering this argument I cannot accept it as sufficient to justify the plaintiff's action, both in refusing to allow the barrels to be opened and in refusing to take delivery. It is quite clear from the evidence that the damage from opening the barrels, though appreciable, would not have been very serious and could easily have been paid for. It was not, in my opinion reasonable or fair to the defendants to say that they must pay for the whole consignment while objecting to their adopting the only known method of discovering the extent of the damage. It was suggested that whatever may have been the state of the cement in May it must be worthless now as in June the defendants bored holes in the barrels and left them unplugged all through the monsoon, but there is no evidence to the present state of the cement, and if it has got spoilt I think that the plaintiff, who has left it lying in the godown for nearly a year, is more responsible than the defendants. On the evidence before me I think the only damage the plaintiff has proved in respect of the 458 barrels is some slight depreciation in value, because the consignment got wet and without a through examination it would not be safe to sell it as good cement. Before selling it would be necessary to open and repack, and this process would probably reduce the selling value. To this extent it is proved that the consignment is damaged, but how the damage is to be estimated in money is a matter of difficulty. Mr. Messent, who gave his evidence very impartially, thought that the opening of the barrels would lessen their value to a small extent. Without undue severity to the defendants who seem to be acting liberally in respect of the 42 casks to have overlooked this item of damage, I think I may estimate the probable loss to the plaintiff at about 8 annas a barrel. He certainly has not proved more. As regards the counter-claim I do not see how it is to be avoided. Section 67A of the Act enables the Port Trustees to recover its dues by suit; but that Section, when conferring a power on the Port Trust, does not in itself impose any liability on the consignee. It merely points out a course of procedure. The liability of the consignee, if it exists must depend on other considerations. His Lordship, having dealt with the legal part of the question said, the importer having once caused his goods to be landed on the wharf becomes liable for the dues, and the liability, I think, continues to run on till he chooses to remove them. He cannot put an end to it by telling the Port Trust authorities that he declines to accept them. The case might have been different if they had raised difficulties at the survey and thereby led the plaintiff to leave his goods at the docks, but the difficulties were all on his side. The Port Trust people were evidently willing to deliver the goods in any way that might be desired. I must, therefore, pass a decree against the plaintiff for the amount of the counter-claim calculated up to this day. As regards costs I think this was a fit suit to be brought in the High Court and certify accordingly. The hearing lasted six days. But for the conflict of evidence on the first and second issues in regard to which I have decided in the plaintiff's favour, one day ought to have sufficed. The defendants must, therefore, pay the plaintiff the costs of five days' hearing. In respect of other costs the parties will pay their own. The plaintiff has succeeded to a small extent in the suit. The defendants have won on the counter-claim.

THE FAMINE.

BOMBAY RELIEF MEASURES.

DURING the week ending the 7th instant, there was rain in parts of the Panch Mahals, Bijapur, Belgaum, Dharwar and Canara districts. The prices of the staple food-grains have risen in Broach, Dharwar, Kanara and Kolaba; elsewhere they have fallen or are stationary.

The numbers relieved are compared below with those of the preceding week.

	Preceding week.	Week under report.
Workers	934,580	936,074
Dependants	256,393	238,495
Gratuitously relieved in poor-houses and villages	117,870	87,430

The following relief works were started during the week under report :—

Ahmedabad.—Deepening the Sud Tank.

Sholapur.—Collection of ballast for the G. I. P. Railway at Madha Road from Tembhurni to Malsiras.

Ahmednagar.—Metal-collection for the Shevgaon-Bodhegaon Road.

Khandesh.—Taloda-Shahada Road, Amalner-Dhulia Road and Metal-breaking work at Deoli, taluka Amalner.

The opening of the Paud-Bhorkas Road as a test work for the Mulshi Petha of the Poona District and of the Takari-Islampur Road as a test work for the Valva and Tasgaon talukas of the Satara District has been authorized.

The following allotments have been sanctioned :—

Rs.	
11,000	for kitchens attached to relief works in Bijapur.
12,000	for doles to village officers in Bijapur.
11,000	for gratuitous village relief in Bijapur.
30,000	for relief works under Civil Agency in the Thar and Parkar District.
15,000	for poor-houses in Thar and Parkar.
1,500	for gratuitous village relief in Thar and Parkar.
12,820	for Forest Department works to be specially undertaken for the relief of hill tribes in Thana.
500	for sinking trial shafts for irrigation wells in Nasik.
284	(monthly) for additional remuneration under Section 52 (*f*) of the Famine Code to village officers in the Kaira District.
76	(monthly) for additional remuneration under Section 52 (*f*) of the Famine Code to village officers in the Nevasa Taluka of the Ahmednagar District.

A poor-house has been opened at Pandharpur in the Sholapur District and another at Hansot in the Broach District.

Arrangements have been made to obtain a further supply of 4,000 tons of grass for the affected districts from the Central Provinces.

THE NUMBERS ON RELIEF.

The number of persons in receipt of relief during the preceding and present weeks in each Province is shown in the following table :—

Name of Province.	Preceding week. Relief works.	Gratuitous relief.	Total.
British Provinces.			
Madras	7,972	.....	7,972
Bombay and Sindh	1,176,752	107,824	1,284,576
N.-W. Provinces and Oudh	2,388	591	2,979
Punjab	182,528	26,920	209,448
Central Provinces	1,183,528	368,111	1,551,639
Berar	342,615	19,057	361,672
Ajmer-Merwara	86,011	22,903	108,914
Total British Provinces	2,931,954	5,45,416	3,577,370
Native States.			
Rajputana States	358,657	108,041	466,698
Central India States	140,331	28,602	168,933
Hyderabad	263,662	21,700	285,362
Baroda	48,686	17,040	65,726
Bombay Native States	456,272	43,372	500,744
Punjab Native States	12,133	8,663	20,816
Central Provinces Feudatory States	38,410	12,138	50,578
Jammu Provinces	...	...	...
Total Native States	1,318,801	2,40,056	1,558,857
Grand Total	4,300,765	7,85,472	5,086,237

Name of Province.	Present week. Relief works.	Gratuitous relief.	Total.	Increase or decrease.
British Provinces.				
Madras	8,291	*3,590	11,881	+3,609
Bombay and Sind	1,155,691	113,195	1,268,886	—15,810
N.-W. Provinces and Oudh	1,403	691	2,094	—3·5
Punjab	166,476	27,400	193,876	—15,572
Central Provinces	1,149,833	*120,913	1,270,746	+19,107
Berar	355,471	24,131	379,602	+1,920
Ajmer-Merwara	96,466	24,966	121,432	+12,963
Total British Provinces	2,931,627	614,890	3,546,517	+22,137
Native States.				
Rajputana States	350,793	109,290	1460,083	—6,615
Central India States	107,825	14,050	121,875	—17,258
Hyderabad	279,376	24,498	303,874	+18,512
Baroda	51,22	18 903	70,129	+4,403
Bombay Native States	481,029	45,592	526 621	+23,877
Punjab Native States	12,401	8,873	21,277	+161
Central Provinces Feudatory States	40,009	15,610	55,619	+5,971
Jammu Provinces	3,879	...	3,879	3,819
Total Native States	1,326,311	2,36,846	1,563,187	+4,30
Grand Total	4,260,963	8,51,736	5,112,704	+26,46

MILITARY NEWS.

COLONEL E. G. BARROW is gazetted Deputy Adjutant General, Bengal Command, vice Colonel Young, vacated, and Colonel Watkin is appointed Assistant Adjutant General vice Colonel Ridgeway, vacated. Major-General Saward, R. A., and Lieutenant-Colonel J. Lynch are admitted to Colonel's allowances.

FLORILINE.—FOR THE TEETH AND BREATH. A few drops of the liquid "Floriline" sprinkled on a wet tooth-brush produce a pleasant lather, which thoroughly cleanses the teeth from all parasites or impurities, hardens the gums, prevents tartar, stops decay, gives to the teeth a peculiar pearly whiteness and a delightful fragrance to the breath. It removes all unpleasant odour arising from decayed teeth or tobacco smoke. The Fragrant "Floriline" being composed in part of honey and sweet herbs is delicious to the taste and the greatest toilet discovery of the age Price 2s. 6d. of all Chemists and Perfumers, Wholesale Depot, 13, Farringdon Road, London, England.

SMOKE "RICHMOND GEM"—Cigarettes in round-air-tight tins of 50, from "ARMY and NAVY Co.'s STORES," Bombay.

HIGH COURT.—APPELLATE SIDE.

(Before the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE PARSONS and the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE RANADE.)

EXTRAORDINARY STORY OF TREASURE TROVE.

IMPERATRIX VS. JAMAL WALAD DADABHAI AND TWO OTHERS.

THIS was a reference by Mr. H. F. Aston, Sessions Judge (of Poona, who, in March last, convicted the first accused and Husen walad Baban, the third accused, of murder, and sentenced them each to death. With regard to the second accused, Bhiku walad Govinda, the Sessions Judge, disagreeing with the unanimous verdict of the jury of not guilty, referred the case to the High Court, being of opinion that No. 2 was clearly guilty of murder. Mr. V. G. Bhandarkar appeared for the accused, and the Government Pleader for the Crown.

The Sessions Judge in his finding remarked that the three accused were charged with murder in that they, on the 14th January last, caused the death of a girl named Dagdi, daughter of one Anajee, by an act done with the intention of causing her death. The case for the prosecution was that the girl Dagdi, aged seven years, was cruelly murdered by all the three accused at the house of accused No. 1, on the night of the 14th January last, under circumstances of exceptional brutality. The prosecution said that accused No. 1 was in quest of certain treasure and had been advised by a Deorishi that his endeavours would fail unless he made a human sacrifice of a "payalu," *i. e.*, a person born feet foremost. The girl Dagdi was reputed to be a "payalu." After several unsuccessful attempts, she was decoyed with the help of a child of accused No. 1, and a sister of accused No. 3 to play near the houses of accused Nos. 1 and 3, and then lured into the house of accused No. 1. There the three accused got together, and after the girl had been drugged, she was sacrificed by the three accused, No. 1 cut her throat, whilst Nos. 2 and 3 aided him by holding her hands and feet. On that very night the girl's father had reported her disappearance to the police patel, who ascertained that the girl had left the temple with the sister of accused No. 3. The first accused, on being questioned by the police, made a disclosure, and in the presence of a "panch" shewed where the girl's corpse was buried in the site of a dilapidated house at the end of the lane behind the house of No. 1. The corpse, which was much decomposed, was that of a girl tied up in a girl's robe, and buried in a hole with earth and heavy stones above it. The robe, bodice, and ornaments were those that Dagdi was wearing when she disappeared, except a pair of silver anklets which were missing. The house of No. 1 was examined, and blood stains were seen in a wall cupboard in the house. Later on all the three made full confessions, which were corroborated by direct and circumstantial evidence. The jury found accused Nos. 1 and 3 guilty of murder, and they were sentenced to be hanged. The jury found the accused No. 2 not guilty, but the Judge could not agree with the verdict, because his opinion was that the evidence was clear, complete and convincing that No. 2 intentionally co-operated in the commission of the murder of the girl. He was seen at midnight of 14th January in company of accused No. 3, Rabi, wife of accused No. 1, described how the murder was committed by all the three accused, one of whom, No. 1, her own husband, was fully implicated by her; and she said that No. 2 helped in the murder, and that he handed to accused No. 1 the knife with which the murder was committed.

Their Lordships confirmed the sentences of death passed upon accused Nos. 1 and 3. They convicted No. 2 of murder and sentenced him to death.

Mr. Justice Parsons, in giving the Court's judgment, said: The case is an extraordinary one, and its story so strange as hardly to be credible. Its truth, however, is proved most conclusively by the evidence of near relations of the accused, such as the wife of the accused No. 1, and the mother of the accused No. 3, and has been confessed to by all the

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	Rs.
Horses standing at Livery, on Commission Sale, or for treatment including 8ves per measure	25
Commission on Horses Bought or Sold	17
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COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

TUESDAY EVENING, APRIL 17.

EXCHANGE.—The market opened quiet but steady and during the day a fair amount of business was put through in Bank Telegraphic at 1s. 3 15-16d., and later on at 1s. 31-32d. for cash. Bank Demand was given in one quarter at 1s. 4d., but after tiffin both higher rates went off.

Credits were offered at 1s. 4 3-16d., but Banks refused to buy under 1s. 4 7-32d. Re-sales are reported at 1s. 4 1-32d., but not to any very great amount.

Bank Telegraphic ready	1s. 3 15-16d.
Do. May to Dec	1s. 3 31-32d.
Bank Demand ready	1s. 3 31-32 to 1s. 4d.
3 Months' Sight Credits	1s. 4 7-32d.
3 Months' Sight Francs	170 1-4
Shanghai, 30 days' sight	Rs. 195 1-2
Hongkong do.	Rs. 143 1-2
Yokoma do.	Rs. 148 1-2

GOVERNMENT PAPER.—The market opened unchanged from last Thursday at Rs. 96 1-2, both for ready and forward, but the rate declined an 1-8th on its becoming known that the Bank of Bombay cash balance was done 73 lakhs and there were sellers at the close at Rs. 96 5-16.

STOCKS AND SHARES.—The following are the transactions for the day:—

Bank of Bombay	Rs. 1,246 1-4
Tapti Valley Railway	,, 477 1-2
Manockjee Petit S and W Co	,, 1,085
Alcock Ashdown Co, Ld	,, 205
Treacher and Co	,, 1,040
Currimbhoy's S and W Co	,, 680

The Bank of Bombay return for the week on Saturday, shows the following changes:—

	Inc. Rs.	Dec. Rs.
Public Deposits at the Head Office		13,29,920
Other ,, Branches		1,56,708
,,		43 53,554
Government Securities		12,541
Other authorised		496
Loans	187,108	
Bills Discounted and purchased	406,529	
Balances with other Banks	80,703	
Cash ,,		72 68,703

WHEAT remains unchanged with nothing doing.

SEEDS.—GINGELLY.—The market is quiet with no damage in rates.

CASTOR SEEDS is in good demand in a firm market at Rs. 38-4.

LINSEED.—A small business has been done in "bold" at Rs. 8-9-0, buyers now offering 1 anna less, but sellers are steady at their rates. Small grain is quoted Rs. 8-5-0. For April-May bold is named Rs. 8-9-0; while for small grain the price is Rs. 8-5-6 to Rs. 8-6-0.

RAPESEED.—The market is firm with buyers of Brown Cawnpore at Rs. 6-15 and Yellow at Rs. 7-7-0 to Rs. 7-8-0.

POPPYSEED is slightly lower in price for ready and for April-May at Rs. 8-0-0 to Rs. 8-2-6.

FREIGHTS.—The market is quiet and the position remains the same, owners' ideas being still much above buyers. The Delmatia has been berthed for Dunkirk, for May, at 16s. 6d. The Kirkfield, Rangoon to Bombay, with Rice at Rs. 10 and the Stanley Hall from Rise Ports for Home.

COALS.—The market is just as steady as ever both for ready and forward deliveries.

There is a large enquiry for Deshargur, for next year, at Rs. 15, which however, cannot be met. Bird's and Muir's Navigation have been sold, ex Gackwar, at Rs. 15-8, some 600 tons of each, while a small lot of ready. Singareni was sold at Rs. 14-4-0. 500 tons Seebpore for April shipment were placed at Rs. 15-12-0.

COTTON.—The drooping feeling existing during the holidays has been to some extent checked by the advance advised from America.

There is only a small demand for ready Cotton and that principally from the Mills. To-day's total Sales amounting only to about 1,500 bales.

	Rs.
F. G. Bengals	215-216
Fine ,,	221
Good Broach	232
Good Westerns	224-225
F. G. Dharwar	238

Cotton in New York—

Receipts at the Ports	31,000 bales.
Exports to Great Britain	18,000 ,,
Do Continent	52,000 ,,
Mid-Uplands	9 7-8 plus 1-11
Futures, month of July	9·51 plus 12
do do October	8·14 plus 3

Week's receipts of Cotton at U. S. Ports up to

Thursday	43,000 bales.
Exports to Great Britain	56,000 ,,
,, France and Continent	57,000 ,,
Stock of Cotton at U. S. Ports	500,000 ,,
,, ,, Interior Ports	360,000 ,,

Receipts of Cotton into Bombay on Sunday and Monday:—

	Balesof 392 lbs.
Khandeish	483
Barsee and Nugur	176
Berar	338
Total Omras	1,017
Hingunghat	....
Dholera	147
Broach	33
Comptа and Dharwar	1,132
Westerns	221
Bengals	1,164
Total	3,814

Summary of daily arrivals of produce into Bombay on Sunday and Monday:—

	cwts.
Wheat	9,400
Linseed	18,047
Rapeseed	22,053
Gingellyseed	421
Poppyseed	9,543
Groundnuts	34
Castorseed	3,771
Rice	25,729
Myrabollams	9,662

BANK OF BOMBAY.

THE following is the statement of the affairs of the Bank of Bombay for the week ending 12th April, as compared with the statement of 7th April, 1900:—

LIABILITIES.	April 7. Rs.	April 12. Rs.
Capital	100,00,000	100,00,000
Reserve Fund	70,00,000	70,00,000
Special Reserve Fund	....	....
Public Deposits at Head Office	40,98,455	47,68,576
Do. do. at Branches	31,67,781	30,10,983
Other Deposits	467,13,007	418,59,453
Post Bills	8,958	8,958
Credits, undrawn	24,02,839	20,57,410
	Rs... 753 91,041	687,05,340
ASSETS.		
Government Securities	80 16,189	80,03,648
Other authorised Securities	24,91,496	24,91,000
Credits, on Govt and other authorised Securities	105,52,732	104,74,423
Loans do. do.	161,99,098	163 86,236
Bills Discounted and purchased	164 33,953	168 40,482
Dead Stock	4,23,976	4,23,976
Stamps and Stationery	26,713	23,711
Bullion	....	....
Balances with other Banks	2,10,807	2,91,570
Cash	210,36,057	137,67,294
	Rs... 753,91,041	657,05,340

RAILWAY RETURNS.

G. I. P. RAILWAY.

Open 1,525 1-4 Miles.

THE following is the statement of traffic, week ending 7th April, 1900.

	Coaching Traffic. Receipts.	Merchandize and Mineral Traffic. Receipts.	Other Earnings (Estimated)	Total Earnings.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total	1,69,446	5,17,002	10,275	6,95,723
Corresponding week last year. Open 1,491½ miles.	....	....	....	7,52,989

Decrease ..... Rs. 56,266

INDIAN MIDLAND RAILWAY.

Week ending 7th April, 1900.

Description.	1900.	1899.	Inc. for the week.	Dec. for the week.	Aggregate Inc.	Aggregate Dec.
Miles Open	1,130	1,056	...	...	...	...
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Passengers	53,826	55,707	...	1,681	56,713	...
Parcels, &c.	1,92,149	91,476	1,00,673	...	11,90,881	...
Goods	....	....	....	....	....	....
Other earnings	4,603	10,742	..	6,234	....	26,880
Total for week	2,50,483	1,57,725	92,758	...	...	...
Aggregate	31,37,192	22,22,578	...	...	12,14,614	...

LATEST WAR TELEGRAMS.

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DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

EUROPE.

DEATH.

BAUMBACH—April 13, at 105, Lancaster Gate, Hyde Park, John Andrew Baumbach, formerly of the firm of Remington & Co.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

MARRIAGE.

ROE—CASTLEMAN—April 11, at Lahore, Cathedral, Bernhard, son of Sir Charles Roe, I C S (retired), to Alice, eldest daughter of the late Edward Castleman, Esq., of Chettle, Dorset.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

"*" ALL communications intended for publication in our columns should be addressed to the Editor and not to any individual member of the staff.

The Bombay Gazette

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 18, 1900.

LONG before the Herschell Committee recommended that the first steps should be taken towards the establishment of a gold standard in India, Mr. H. D. McLeod, a banker and a barrister-at-law, who had studied the principles of banking, contended that India could never have a stable currency until she reverted to her traditional gold coinage. For years he was as one crying in the wilderness, but step by step, all the authorities, and finally public opinion, have come round to that view. In the *Asiatic Quarterly* for April, Mr. McLeod disposes of two prevalent misconceptions as to the monetary system of this country. It is still asserted, and in many quarters it is taken for granted, that silver has been the money of India from time immemorial, and that it would be very difficult to reconcile the people of this country to the change from silver to gold. It is also asserted that India is too poor for a gold currency. He first deals with the assumption that India has always been a silver-using country. The direct contrary was the case. India has been in all ages a gold-producing country. She has never possessed silver mines, and was obliged to import silver at a cost which raised the ratio to one to eight. In Persia the ratio was one to thirteen. As every school-boy knows, the ratio in the Latin Union up to 1873 was one to fifteen and a half. The Phœnicians who traded from Cornwall in the West to Burma and Siam in the East, brought silver from Tarsus to India to exchange it for the gold-dust of the Lower Indus. That region Sir Alexander Cunningham holds to be the Ophir of Solomon. The gold-dust was not melted down and coined, at all events, in the early days. It was kept in bags which contained a fixed weight and circulated as money, familiar to the contemporaries of Job, Isaiah and Jeremiah. Darius the Great seems to have been the first monarch who issued coin bearing his own superscription and his own name. He levied a tribute of three hundred and sixty talents of gold dust from the satrapy of the Punjab. That gold he coined into *darics*. The other nineteen satrapies of the Empire paid their tribute in silver. Cunningham has reason to believe that silver was coined B. C. 1000, and that gold and silver coins were in use in India in prehistoric times. There seems to have been no fixed ratio between them. Silver apparently was the first to have been coined, and the bags of gold-dust circulated at their market value. The Phœnician trade was with Northern India and the Mahomedans never conquered the southern part of the Peninsula. From these or other causes, Southern India had no silver coinage until 1818, when the East India Company forced the silver rupee on an unwilling population.

India revelled in gold and silver money, the variety of which was regarded by the Company as an intolerable nuisance. There was something to be said for that view when there were 139 different kinds of gold mohurs, 61 varieties of gold pagodas, and 59 species of foreign gold coin in circulation, besides 556 different sorts of silver rupees, and 155 different kinds of foreign silver coins. Within a fraction there were a thousand varieties of gold and silver coin in circulation, of varying weight and fineness, and no possibility of fixing a legal ratio. The multitude of independent princes who appeared on the scene on the break-up of the Mogul Empire, each set up a mint and vied with the rest in the variety of the coins issued to the public. It became impossible to make a payment of any value without having recourse to the money changers, who found their profession very profitable. So early as 1766, John Company had endeavoured to establish a fixed ratio between gold and silver coins. It was found impossible to get the gold mohurs into circulation, because they were rated below the silver value of gold. The losses experienced in the next forty years moved the Court of Directors to take action, and it was decided that it would be necessary to have only one metal as the standard. No action was taken until 1818, when there was a new coinage of gold and silver of equal value as legal tender. In the year 1835, they found that the attempt to make the two metals pass current was hopeless, and they made the silver rupee sole legal tender, the gold coin being received at the treasuries and at its market value. Then came the gold discoveries in California and Australia and the possibility of great depreciation in the value of the yellow metal. Holland, in a moment of panic, demonetised gold, a mistaken step, which fortunately for herself she retraced in time. Lord Dalhousie, with a precipitance which was one of his characteristics, issued a notification that after January 1, 1853, no gold coin of any sort would be received at the public treasuries. At one stroke 120 million of gold was put out of circulation and for the first time in her history India became solely dependent on silver for her currency. Up to that time, the sovereign was largely in use throughout India. In a few years, public opinion made itself felt, and in 1894, as Mr. McLeod expresses it:—"A powerful and unanimous agitation was made throughout India for the restoration of the gold currency. The Chambers of Commerce of Bengal, Bombay and Madras, and the Bombay Association took the lead, and were joined by many high officials and native bankers. They detailed the inconvenience of such a cumbrous currency as silver. From time immemorial until within the last few years, India had an extensive gold currency, and the natives were very sensible of its superior advantages. The insufficiency of the existing currency had already caused severe financial embarrassments, and threatened the commerce of India with periodical and fatal vicissitudes. The exclusive silver standard and currency rendered direct trade with Australia and other gold-producing countries impossible and forced a country with abundance of gold to traverse half the globe in search of silver before she could pay for her commodities. The superiority of gold would secure an immediate and intelligent welcome for it in India." Though it was no longer legal tender, gold has been largely imported, and the native bankers have devised a means of remedying the deficiency by using gold bars, stamped by the Bombay banks, as a circulating medium.

The Government of India fully appreciated the importance of the movement in favour of a restoration of a gold currency. In Southern India, a considerable number of collectors reported that there was a large quantity of sovereigns in private circulation, and that the loss and inconvenience caused by the refusal of the treasuries to receive them was a continual subject of complaint. The bankers were unanimously in favour of the sovereign being made the standard unit, which would have had, in their view, the additional advantage of facilitating the introduction of a paper currency. If the Government had acted on this representation, it is possible that India would have been saved from the financial vicissitudes of the last forty years, and the currency question would have been settled in the middle of the sixties. But, flying in the face of all experience, the Indian Government proposed that British and Australian sovereigns and half-sovereigns should be made legal tender at a fixed rate of ten rupees to the sovereign. Sir Charles Wood, the then Secretary of State, took the opportunity to lecture the Government of India on the certain consequences of bi-metallism, which endeavours to fix the value of the more important metal at a ratio that ignores the relative values of the metals. In France, the change in the ratio of silver to gold to fifteen and one-third, while the legal ratio was fifteen and a half, sufficed to displace two hundred million of silver coin and replace it by an equivalent amount of gold. Sir Charles Wood's own proposal that sovereigns might be received at a rate fixed by the Government—ten rupees to the sovereign—of course came to nothing. The sovereign was worth more than ten rupees, and of course no one would pay gold into the treasury at less than its value. If he had profited by the example of what has been done in England where twenty shillings are the equivalent of a sovereign, though they are not worth half as much, he might have seen his way to make his proposal feasible. He might have closed the Indian mints to the coinage of silver. At that time the sovereign was worth ten rupees and a few annas. By stopping the mintage of rupees an equilibrium between the sovereign and Rx. might have been established, and India would have been saved the loss of hundreds of millions of money.

TENNYSON'S dream of the time when "The war drum throbs no longer and the battle flags are furled, In the Parliament of Man, the Federation of the World," may yet be remote of realisation, but at any rate events seem to be moving towards a Federation of the British race. The idea of a Federal Union of all British Colonies is not quite a new one, but the war in South Africa, if it has done nothing else, has at least given a strong impetus to the feeling that the bonds of Imperial Unity should be closer drawn. The remarkable outburst of patriotism towards the Mother-land exhibited by Canada and the Australasian Colonies, has, to use the words of Lord Rosebery, proved that the Empire is a fact; that it is not merely a small congeries of countries in the world. The loyal spirit now prevailing in the Colonies is, therefore, favourable for the production and consideration of schemes of Pan-Britannic Federation. One such scheme that has features of considerable interest has already been put forward by Mr. F. C. B. Vosper, of Perth, Western Australia, a member of the Legislature of that Colony. He has outlined his plan in a very able letter to the Administrator of the Colony, Sir Alexander Onslow. The present war, says Mr. Vosper, has "demonstrated the Unity of the British race and it has shown that the Colonies are not by any means so defenceless as was hitherto supposed. Within twelve months a Colonial Army of at least 150,000 men could be raised in Australia alone, whose knowledge of bushcraft and acquaintance with modern implements of war would enable them to make short work of an enemy who had the temerity to invade our shores." Mr. Vosper refers to the idea of the Imperial Federation League, formed in 1884, which favoured the creation of an Imperial Senate for the purpose of founding and maintaining an Imperial Navy. There were, however, certain well-founded objections to that plan. The Conference of Colonial Premiers on the occasion of her Majesty's Diamond Jubilee in 1897 was useful; but such a gathering of Colonial statesmen could not be very frequently convoked. Mr. Vosper has framed his scheme with the object of permanently retaining the advantages of the Colonial Conference, "without tying down the Colonies to a constitutional experiment of doubtful value and certain danger as suggested by the Imperial Federation League." His idea is that a loose confederation of the British peoples will best meet present requirements, and to a certain extent a model for such a confederation may be found in the existing Federal Council of Australasia. He proposes that there should be established an Imperial Senate or Federal Council elected by all the self-governing colonies, either by direct vote of the people or by Parliament as the Colony may decide. Representation would be according to population and the United Kingdom would be represented as Parliament might agree upon. The powers of the Senate would be entirely of a deliberative and advisory character. It would have the power to make recommendations which would only become law when passed by the Parliaments of the various countries represented or by as many of them as chose to adopt the recommendations. The self-government of the Colonies would thereforo not be impaired. The Senate should be free to deal with all questions of Imperial concern; be possessed, within its powers, of Parliamentary privileges, but no Minister should be responsible to it, and it should have no powers either of taxation or expenditure except such as may be conceded to it by the Acts of the various Legislatures, sanctioned by the Home Parliament and finally adopted by itself. The proposer of the scheme considers it essential that the meetings of the Senate should be held at each of the capitals of the Empire successively. The first session might be held in London, the next in Ottawa, the third at Cape Town, the fourth at Edinburgh, the fifth in Sydney, and so on in rotation until London was again the place of meeting. It may be asked what would be the good of an Imperial Senate at which the Colonies were at liberty to be represented or not as they chose, and the decisions of which would not be binding upon the countries represented. But if it did nothing else such an assemblage of men elected by popular suffrage from all parts of the Empire would give to the Colonies a knowledge of each other that is at present much needed. Such a body should be able to give expression to opinions which at present find no voice and should be capable of putting forward suggestions which would be of the very greatest value to each of the Colonies and of no less value to the Imperial Government. The chief subjects to be considered by a Council of the kind indicated, the author of the scheme points out, would be Inter-Imperial postal facilities, commerce, tariffs, the treatment of native races and aliens, marriage and divorce laws, the laws of bequest and inheritance, Inter-Imperial defence, all "British" cable routes and many other questions of Imperial interest that might be raised. From the discussions on these subjects there would ultimately be formed a body of Imperial Law, assented to and participated in by every province, the value of which it is not easy to accurately estimate.

EVERY year, when the 'Varsity Boat Race comes on, there is raised somewhere the question whether athletics are good for the body. This year it is raised in the "Cornhill Magazine" by Mr. W. Beach Thomas. One party to the dispute relies on deductive reasoning. Violent exercise, its syllogism runs, is bad for the heart; the Boat Race is violent exercise; therefore the Boat Race is bad for the heart. The other side relies on the labours of Dr. Morgan of Manchester, who in 1869 went through the cases of 294 survivors of the race one by one and found only seventeen to whom it had done any harm, so far as they or their friends knew. Mr. Thomas seems, on the whole, to think that athletic exertion may do people harm, but that it is their own fault if it does. Hard running, rowing, or football makes big lungs and a strong heart, as it makes strong legs, by giving them work. But this special strength, once obtained, seems to be a source of special risk. The best thing when it goes to the bad is proverbially the worst thing of all, and a heart once very strong but no longer in its finest strength may tempt its owner by the recollection of what it was, to put it to more severe and sudden tests than it can now stand, while the man whose heart was no great thing at the best of times is less likely ever to ask it to do too much. This leaves us three safe courses to choose from. The first is to be resolutely unathletic from first to last. Mr. Chamberlain is said to have chosen this way with good results. The second is to be athletic in youth, and after one's youth never to run for a train, cycle fast, or climb a mountain. This way is too horrible for contemplation. The third is to remain athletic always. If only we could, the busy man will sigh. But Mr. Thomas comforts him. A little exercise, if it be regular, will keep strength which it needed a great deal of exercise to gain in the first instance. Henry Kingsley's prize-fighter turned publican gave it off as an aphorism of universal application that "the business do make flesh in them as has trained a deal." He did not know how a few minutes of daily exercise, really daily, would maintain a physical perfection only attained by years of hard combat. Of course there is a more absolute perfection, a grape with the bloom on it, that can only be had for short periods of special training. But there seems to be no reason why men should not keep themselves all their lives in that state of all but first-rate condition in which athletes, though not positively in training for any special race, often remain during the whole of the actively athletic part of their lives, the condition, for instance, of the eight untrained men who kept up with the trained Oxford crew the other day for nearly three miles. It needs only what the late Sir Andrew Clark called physical righteousness—a reasonable, not microscopic, care of diet and sleep, as much fresh air as your work allows, and about half-an-hour's exercise a day with dumb-bells or with one of the many machines invented in the vain hope of rendering an exercise which is not a game more amusing than dumb-bells are.

THE Lieutenant-General Commanding in Bombay returns to Karachi on Monday, and sails next day for Bombay.

A FAREWELL entertainment is to be given to the Hon. Mr. Justice Parsons, at Mr. Tata's "Esplanade House" on Friday, at 5-15 p.m.

MR. ATKINSON officiates as Comptroller of Indian Treasuries, vice Mr. Hart, granted furlough for nineteen months.

PARCELS sent from Portugal, by the parcel post via England, to the Portuguese Possessions in India, will in future be exempted from the payment of Customs duty.

MR. HATCH, the gold specialist recently appointed by the Secretary of State, proceeds directly to Mysore preliminary to visiting the Wynaad.

THE latest news from the Burmo-Chinese Boundary indicates that Mr. Scott is now getting on pretty well, and that the demarcation of the frontier has been again resumed.

THE Hon'ble Mr. Justice Parsons will preside at the annual general meeting of the subscribers to the funds of the Bombay Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals and the Bai Sakarbai Dinshaw Petit Hospital for Animals to be held at the Novelty Theatre on Thursday, the 26th instant, at 5-30 p.m. Sir George Cotton, Kt., the President of the Society, will move on the occasion the adoption of the report of the Society and Hospital for the years 1898 and 1899.

THE new stables at Abbottabad will, it is hoped, be completed about the middle of July. The Babugarh stallion depot will be transferred to Abbottabad from 1st May.

ON Thursday 69 fresh cases and 61 deaths were recorded, and on Friday 52 cases and 48 deaths. On Saturday there were 48 cases and 49 deaths, the total mortality being 177.

THE goods traffic on the B. B. & C. I. Railway for the week ending 24th March 1900 shows an increase on the corresponding week of 1899 of 283,880 maunds and Rs. 21,132 in the earnings.

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL W. B. WILSON, Deputy Judge Advocate-General, Bengal Command, officiates as Deputy Secretary, Military Department, Government of India, vice Lieutenant-Colonel de Brath, who proceeds on furlough this month.

THERE are now 5,112,000 persons on relief, the figures for the past week showing an increase of 26,000 in all India. The Central India States fell off by 47,000, but the Bombay Native States registered an increase of 25,000.

RAILWAY earnings in India for the year 1900 are 260 lakhs better up to the 31st of March than in the corresponding period of last year. Towards this result the E. I. Railway contributes 58, the Rajputana-Malwa 45 and the Bengal-Nagpur 28 lakhs.

BALANCES held in cash in the Civil Treasuries of the Government of India and at credit of the Government in the Presidency Banks and their Branches on the last day of March 1900 were:—1898, Rs. 15,98,24,000; 1899, Rs. 16,76,65,000; 1900 Rs. 12,71,48,000.

AHMEDABAD PRANTAJ RAILWAY statement of Traffic, for the week ending 3rd March 1900, Rs. 6,945; increase on corresponding week of last year Rs. 3,127; total earnings from 1st January to 3rd March 1900, Rs. 50,607; increase from 1st January to 3rd March 1900, Rs. 19,307.

CAPTAIN DYSON, Royal Scots, who is at present in command of the military sanitarium at Khandalla, has, during the present month, managed to bag two tigers, a male and female. On the 3rd instant, he went out to Loghur Fort, near Karli, and secured a female, which, on measurement, showed 6ft. 3in. Going out again on the 10th, Captain Dyson got the male whose measurements were 6ft. 9 1-2in.

THE last of the sermons which will be preached by the Bishop of Calcutta in the Cathedral this season—an announcement which will be received with regret by the many readers, especially in the mofussil, who, although possibly living at a distance from any place of worship, have by means of these discourses been brought into contact with one of the first minds in the Church. Dr. Welldon was—leave Calcutta for Simla on Tuesday.

AFTER some days a new village, Kot Ranjha, with a population of 503, in the Jullunder district, has become infected with plague. The village is close to other infected villages. In these villages the disease is showing signs of abating. In the village of Hedon, in Patiala territory, there have been no fresh cases of deaths, and the disease shows no signs of spreading in that direction. The prompt measures of suppression enforced by the Durbar seem to have been efficacious.

THERE is, a Simla correspondent says, every promise of a highly successful theatrical season at the summer capital this year. The executive committee of the Amateur Dramatic Club, it is true, has suffered a severe loss by the departure of Sir Howard Melliss, Colonel Craigie and General Beresford Lovett, but has been strengthened by the addition of General Tyler, R.E., and Colonel A. F. Barrow. Colonel Monck Mason, R.A., on leave, will act as stage manager of the Simla A. D. C. for the first two or three months of the season. A number of new plays have been secured from Home, and material improvements have been made in the Gaiety Theatre.

THE damage and blocks on the Kashmir road are greater than at first known, and we are informed that there is no chance of tongas running for at least four days and more, probably longer. There is a slip at the 53rd mile from Srinagar which is not expected to be opened soon and the road is very bad between Uri and Chakothi. The dak bungalows are full of storm-stayed passengers, and sportsmen racing for their nullahs will be raging impotently. By the way, although the new shooting and game regulations are not yet published, the permits for this season are all issued on the understanding that the new regulations are to supersede them on coming into force. But as the latter will be more liberal in several respects, there is no cause for cavil.

THOSE French writers who have been to the pains of studying General Cronje's genealogical tree and discovering his noble French ancestry must have been a little disconcerted by what the "Teplitz Gazette" published a few days since on the same subject. According to this authority the Boer leader is not of noble Huguenoti descent, but the son of a French cook named Cronier whom Charles X brought with him to Austria in 1830. Soon afterwards he bought a restaurant at Teplitz and transformed it into an Hotel de France. He married an Austrian, from whom he was separated a few years later. Although she died at Teplitz some ten years ago, she is still well remembered there. Not long since General Cronje wrote to the Municipality from the Transvaal asking for information and papers relative to family matters.

YESTERDAY, at the High Court, the Hon. Mr. Justice Fulton gave judgment in the suit brought by Mr. A. G. Christiansen and others against the Port Trustees of Bombay to recover Rs. 4,169-14-5 for damages alleged to be done to a consignment of cement. His Lordship found in favour of the plaintiffs for 458 casks, which had been damaged, to the extent of eight annas per cask, making Rs. 229, in addition to the sum of Rs. 3504-6 which the defendants were willing to pay for the 42 casks, admitted originally by them to be damaged. On the counter-claim, his Lordship found the defendants were entitled to recover Rs. 1,166-7-9 with additional warehouse rent from 23rd November last. With regard to costs, his Lordship thought this was a fit suit to be brought in the High Court, Defendants were to pay the plaintiffs the costs of five days' hearing out of six. In respect of other costs, the parties would pay their own.

THE "Athenæum" mentions that "Spring and Autumn in Ireland" is the title of a short volume which the Poet Laureate has arranged to publish immediately through Messrs. Blackwood.

MESSRS. METHUEN are about to publish a narrative of General Buller's efforts to relieve the beleaguered garrison of Ladysmith, by Mr. J. B. Atkins, war correspondent of the "Manchester Guardian." The book is entitled "The Relief of Ladysmith."

"LITERATURE" says:—Mr. H. F. Wilson, of the Colonial Office, had undertaken to write the volume on "Sir Stamford Raffles: England in the Far East" for Mr. Unwin's "Builders of Greater Britain" series, but, having been called out to assist Sir Alfred Milner at the Cape, he has handed over his materials to Mr. Hugh E. Egerton, the author of "A History of British Colonial Policy."

"LEADING Points in South African History" by Mr. Edwin A. Pratt, will shortly be published by Mr. John Murray. Brought down to the most recent period it is, with the help of an original system of indexing, intended to serve the purpose of a dictionary of South African dates, with special reference, among other things, to British rule in South Africa, the rise of the Boer Republics and their aggression on surrounding territories, the action of Germany and Portugal, the growth of grievances, the diplomacy leading up to the war, and the essential points of important speeches, together with an outline of the present campaign.

A VIENNA telegram says:—An order has been circulated by the Austro-Hungarian War Office, informing the commanders of the various Army Corps that, as the Crown Princess Stephanie has entered on a second marriage with Count Lonyay, who, according to existing regulations, cannot be considered as of equal rank, she has no longer a right to the honours due to members of the imperial house or of a foreign royal house. At the same time, the Fremdenblatt learns from Brussels that King Leopold of Belgium has decided that his daughter, having married Count Lonyay, has lost her position as a Princess of Belgium, and with it the title of Royal Highness.

ADMIRAL LORD CHARLES T. M. D. SCOTT, K.C.B., has been appointed commander-in-chief of her Majesty's ships on the Plymouth Station. Lord Charles Scott is the fourth son of the fifth Duke of Buccleuch, and joined the Navy in 1853. He has seen service in the Baltic, Black Sea, China, and with the Naval Brigade in the Indian Mutiny. From 1889 to 1892 he was commander-in-chief on the Australian Station. The flag of admiral Lord Charles Scott was hoisted on March 28 on the Nile, port guardship, Capt. J. C. Langley. The Cambridge, gunnery ship, Capt. R. W. Craigie, saluted with 17 guns. The Nile then struck Admiral Lord C. Scott's flag and hoisted that of Rear-Admiral J. S. Jackson, the senior officer of the port at present.

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE WAR IN SOUTH AFRICA.

RETREAT OF THE BOERS FROM WEPENER.

LONDON, APRIL 17.

The "Standard," in a telegram from Bloemfontein, says the commandos which have been investing Wepener are in full retreat.

The "Daily Telegraph" adds that the majority have retired north but that 6,000 are still reported to be approaching Bethulie.

The "Times" states that the Boers at Wepener are reported to be moving in a southerly direction.

BOMBARDMENT OF MAFEKING.

Commandant Syman resumed the bombardment of Mafeking on the 6th instant.

LONDON, APRIL 16.

Lieutenant Smitheman, belonging to the Rhodesian Regiment, has reached Mafeking through the Boer lines and got safely back to Colonel Plumer's camp on the 8th instant. He reports that all was well at Mafeking on the 5th instant.

BRITISH MOVEMENTS IN THE FREE STATE.

A "Daily News" despatch from Reddersburg, states that General Rundle has arrived there to support General Chermside, who is moving westward. The Boers who are in strong force are retiring before him.

"TIMES'" SEVERE CRITICISMS.

A military article, published in the "Times," criticises the inadequate measures taken to prevent the Boer descent on the south-west of the Free State by not holding the line between Bloemfontein and Thebanchu, and questions whether the recent reverses we experienced were not the outcome of tactical negligence not easily explained.

INDIA AND THE WAR.

Raja Sir Sooriadro Mohun Tagore, C.I.E., writes to the "Times," from Calcutta with reference to a suggestion he has seen made to the effect that "some secret pressure must have been put upon the Natives of India to obtain subscriptions to the Lord Mayor's Transvaal War Fund and to Lumsden's Horse." Sir S. M. Tagore says:—"As I happen to be the first among the Natives of Bengal to subscribe to the Lord Mayor's Fund and was also the transmitter of a sum of money raised by the tenants of my landed property to the Calcutta agents of the fund, and as, moreover, I took an active part in enlisting the co-operation of my brother-landholders in furthering the objects of the fund, I am in a position to state that no pressure, secret or otherwise, was ever put on us to subscribe to the fund. As regards Lumsden's Horse, I also pride myself upon being the first among the Natives of Bengal to contribute towards the equipment of the force, and I assert, without the slightest risk of contradiction, that no pressure was ever put on me, nor even a suggestion was made to me by any one, to send in a contribution. I can well understand our motives and actions being misunderstood or misrepresented by foreign people, but I cannot conceive why journals representing British interests should go to the length of impugning our sense of duty, or even taking a narrow view of our action, our power of realizing what is materially good for us. Whatever might be our shortcomings, blindness to our own interests is not among them. It would be giving us small credit for our intelligence if we are considered incapable of knowing that the interests of England are identical with those of India and acting accordingly."

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

THE QUEEN'S VISIT TO IRELAND.

LONDON, APRIL 17.

Her Majesty the Queen leaves Dublin on the 27th instant.

AN APPEAL ON BEHALF OF THE FAMINE.

The "Morning Post," in an article eulogizing the plague services of the Indian Civil Service, renews a pathetic appeal in aid of the famine, and deplores the inadequacy of the subscriptions to the Fund. The article adds that it is unfair that India should suffer from the Empire's war.

PLAGUE IN ASIA MINOR.

One hundred and ninety-five deaths from plague have taken place in the last three weeks at Jawanrood on the Turco-Persian frontier.

TROOPING SERVICE.

The troopship Clive from Bombay has arrived at Southampton.

SUSPENSION OF SHOOTING PASSES.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, APRIL 16.

The issue of shooting passes is suspended until further orders in all corps in the four Commands, in which there has been an affray between soldiers and natives arising out of the use of such passes during the past cold season, and detailed reports have been called for by the Government of India with a view to the issue of fresh rules on this subject.

THE BRITISH CONSUL-GENERAL AT ODESSA.

Lieutenant-Colonel H. P. Picot, of the Teheran Legation, has been appointed British Consul-General at Odessa.

COMMANDANT, MALWA BHIL CORPS.

Major Moore, from the Merwara Battalion, has been appointed Commandant of the Malwa Bhil Corps.

GRANTS TO VOLUNTEER CORPS.

Of grants to Volunteer Corps this year, the Southern Mahratta Railway Rifles receive Rs. 1,400 and the Nagpur Volunteer Rifles, Rs. 1,500, towards the construction of armouries at Poona and Jubbulpore, respectively.

APPOINTMENTS.

APRIL 17.

Mr. J. B. Fuller, C.I.E., Commissioner of Jubbulpore, Central Provinces, has been appointed to officiate as Chief Commissioner of Assam during Mr. Cotton's absence on leave.

Major W. H. Bowes from Nagpore officiates as Deputy Assistant Adjutant-General, Bombay Command, at head-quarters, vice Captain Elkington, appointed Deputy Assistant Adjutant-General, Royal Artillery, Bengal.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

SUEZ, APRIL 16.

The P. and O. Co.'s steamer Egypt arrived here from Bombay, yesterday morning.

The P. and O. Co.'s s. s. Tientsin (Extra) left Moji (Japan) for Bombay on the 16th instant.

The N. Y. K. steamer Hiroshima Maru left Colombo, for Bombay, on the 16th instant.

The Austrian Lloyd's s. s. Imperatrix from Bombay 1st instant, arrived at Trieste on the afternoon of the 15th instant.

ALLEGED MURDER OF A STEP-SON.

POONA, APRIL 17.

Private Shaik Hussain, 3rd Bombay Light Infantry, was arrested by the police for drowning his step-son in a river. From facts elicited it appears that the dead body of the boy, whose name is Banu, was found floating by the police on Sunday last, with both the hands tied up. The police after making inquiries traced the atrocious deed to his step-father and succeeded in gaining from him a confession to the effect that he had thrown him into the river in a fit of jealousy as his wife, the mother of the deceased, had given birth to another son. The murderer was placed before the magistrate, and a further remand was granted.

THE CAWNPORE RIOTS.

PLAGUE RULES MODIFIED.

LUCKNOW, APRIL 17.

As an outcome of the numerous conferences with prominent natives acquainted with the popular feeling, the Lieutenant-Governor has caused to be distributed in English and the Vernacular, throughout Cawnpore, leaflets promulgating modified plague rules. These provide that the Health Officers shall be assisted, and, as far as possible, accompanied in their plague examinations by committees or punchayets, of which a vaid or hakim may be a member. The isolation of plague patients is to be allowed in their own residences where possible, otherwise in a temporary hut or hired house, licensed as a private hospital or, failing that, in private caste hospitals. When no such provision can be made the patient is to go to the public hospital, where a vaid or hakim will be entertained at Government expense, no sick person being compelled to submit to European treatment. The same rules apply to the segregation of persons attending at the bed-side. Purdanashins are to be examined solely by female doctors, and no separation of families is to be allowed against their will.

The Lieutenant-Governor appeals to the inhabitants to notify the authorities if there are arrivals from plague-infected areas, so that they may be kept under observation. The new rules are having a reassuring effect though work has not yet been resumed.

ENTERTAINMENT TO SIR BHALCHANDRA KRISHNA.

LAST evening an entertainment was given to Sir Bhalchandra and Lady Krishna at Mr. J. N. Tata's "Esplanade House," Wandby Road, in connection with the Knighthood recently conferred upon Sir Bhalchandra. The entertainment should have come off some time since, but for one or another unlooked-for obstacle, which presented itself in the way of the committee which had been appointed for the purpose. It was about a month and a half ago that, at a preliminary meeting of influential citizens, held at the office of Sir George Cotton, it was decided to give Sir Bhalchandra a congratulatory entertainment; and a small committee was appointed with Mr. Justice Ranade as president, and Messrs. M. B. Kolasker, Sundernath D. Khote, Currimbhoy Adamjee Peerbhoy, and Merwanjee H. Mody, as honorary secretaries. Through the zealous exertions of these gentlemen, a pretty round sum was subscribed by representatives of all nationalities for the entertainment which came off last evening, when "Esplanade House" was quite en fete. The roadway from the Queen's Statue was decorated with Venetian masts, tipped with bannerets, and illuminated with stands of white lights. Mr. Tata's mansion was illuminated with Chinese lanterns, coloured lights, and fairy lamps, the gateways looking pretty with palm-leaves and festoons of flowers. A shamianah was erected in the north-east part of the compound, where arrangements had been made for providing separate refreshments for Hindu guests, whose religious susceptibilities had to be respected. Refreshments for the European and Parsee guests were provided in the large dining room on the ground floor. Among the guests were leading representatives of all the different nationalities residing in the city. For their amusement the Band of the Norfolkshire Regiment played a select programme of music; and a native professor of legerdemain showed some excellent tricks of his art. The guest of the evening, accompanied by Lady Bhalchandra, arrived about 9-30 p.m., and was cordially received by the members of the committee and their honorary secretaries. Some time had been agreeably spent in introductions and conversation, when Mr. Justice Ranade, on behalf of himself and the reception committee, expressed their great gratification at the honour which had been conferred upon the guest of the evening. Sir Bhalchandra had well deserved the honour for several reasons. He was an earnest volunteer in many of the public concerns of life; and his chief merit was that, in all that engaged his many-sided activities, he worked with a wholeheartedness in the interests of people of all classes without distinction of caste, colour, or creed. Mr. Justice Ranade said he had been present at several gatherings, the object of which was to express their satisfaction at the honour bestowed upon Sir Bhalchandra; but the present gathering, from its cosmopolitan character, was the most gratifying of them all. Sir Bhalchandra, in tendering his acknowledgments to the members of the reception committee, and to all who had supported the movement to honour him, expressed his heart-felt thanks to her Majesty the Queen-Empress, to the great and gifted Viceroy, and the sympathetic Lord Sandhurst, for the high title conferred upon him. It was owing more to their kindness and sympathy than to any special merit in himself that the honour came to him. It had always been the endeavour of his life to promote the interests of his fellow-creatures without distinction of caste, colour, or creed; and he assured his hearers that the honour conferred upon him would incite him in future to do his best to deserve the good opinion of his fellow-citizens. An adjournment was then made to the refreshment tables, which were liberally supplied and as liberally patronised. The entertainment concluded at a late hour.

WEDDING AT BOMBAY CATHEDRAL.

YESTERDAY, at the Bombay Cathedral, an event of local interest took place, when the marriage of Miss Margaret Lena Barrow, daughter of the late Major-General J. L. Barrow, C.B., R.A., and Mr. Walter John William Brackenbury, 5th Bombay Light Infantry, son of the late Rev. J. M. Brackenbury, of Wimbledon, was solemnised. The parties have both been engaged in plague work in the City, Miss Barrow at Modikhana Hospital, and Lieutenant Brackenbury in charge of the Mandvie District. The bride wore a dress of ivory duchesse satin, with yoke and sleeves of tucked chiffon and guipure applique, with long train, one corner being also ornamented with guipure applique, while there were real orange blossoms in the hair and adorning the dress, and she carried a bouquet of white flowers. She was attended by Miss Minnie Harvey, I.A.N.S., as bridesmaid, and she was attired in turquoise blue muslin with transparent lace yoke, embroidered with black bébé ribbon, wearing a toque with turquoise blue velvet and black and white tips and a turquoise and pearl brooch. The latter together with a lovely bouquet of pink rosebuds were the gifts of the bridegroom. The bride was given away by her cousin, Mr. O. T. Barrow, I.C.S., Accountant-General, Bombay, and the officiating clergy were the Rev. Father J. W. Biscoe and the Rev. F. N. Hill, M.A., Archdeacon of Bombay. Captain Lock, 2nd Bombay Grenadiers, was best man, and the musical portion of the ceremony was performed by Mr. J. W. Stocks. Afterwards Mrs. O. T. Barrow held a reception, and subsequently the happy couple left for Matheran, the bride's travelling dress being a blue and white tailor-made coat and skirt. The presents were numerous and costly.

THE FINANCES OF THE CORPORATION.

SHORT PERIOD LOANS FROM THE PUBLIC.

THE Committee appointed by the Municipal Corporation to consider on the subject of receiving Short Period Deposits, &c., from the Public, beg to report that they have, in consultation with the Commissioner, carefully considered the papers referred to them and are unanimously of opinion that Municipal financing will be greatly facilitated and temporary monetary difficulties will be more easily met if the Municipality can obtain from Government powers similar to those granted to the London County Council under Statute 60 and 61 Vic, C. 220, which have proved very serviceable to that body.

Section 13 empowers the Council to raise Loans, the redemption of which at any fixed date is not binding on the Council. This power, if given to the Corporation, would practically put Municipal debentures on the same basis as Government Promissory notes, which the Government of India bind themselves not to repay earlier than a fixed date, but do not bind themselves to repay by that or any other date.

The issue of such "new redeemable consolidated stock" (as the Statute calls it) will greatly help the Corporation in their financing. Under the third para. of Section 18 of the Statute at any time before the expiration of the minimum period fixed for the currency of the loan, if the Council considers it to the general advantage of the public to utilize the sinking fund set apart to repay that loan, for some urgent needs of the Council, it can, with the sanction of the Treasury, extend the minimum period of currency. By so doing it can (vide Section 14) gain command of a large amount of money for capital expenditure without raising any new loan. Of course such a power would be resorted to only in cases where the attempt to raise a debenture loan had been unsuccessful or when it might be considered undesirable to risk the loss of credit by approaching the market with the probability of failure. Practically it amounts to this, that the Council is enabled under Sections 13 and 14 combined to raise a new long period loan without going into the market. To ensure public confidence, it is provided that, where the money raised by the stock is not required to be repaid within a shorter period than sixty years, the annual sum to be carried as sinking fund should be calculated on the same basis as if such stock had to be redeemed at par at the expiration of sixty years from the date of the issue thereof. Thus the Sinking Fund has to be provided at a rate sufficient to admit of the repayment of the loan at the end of the minimum period of its currency, a very proper safe-guard against any possible abuse of the facility given by the power of prolonging the period of repayment.

Section 14 empowers the Council to employ for any purpose on Capital account any money for the time being standing to the Capital account of the consolidated Loans Fund (i.e., the Sinking Fund) and realize for that purpose any securities in which such money may be at the time invested. This power, if given to the Corporation, would be very useful in times of difficulty such as have been experienced during the last two years. It would enable the Corporation to employ its Sinking Fund for the public good by removing the restriction which attaches to the Sinking Funds of the terminable stocks. The considerations, urged above in connection with Section 13 to show how advantageous it will be to have at command a large amount of money, apply with equal force to this section. In this section also as in the previous one, in order to prevent the abuse of power and to ensure public confidence, the Council is required to replace the money so diverted, at or before the date at which consolidated stock, redeemable by means of such money, is required to be redeemed. And as regards money accumulated in respect of loans which are not required to be redeemed at any fixed date, they must be replaced within such period, not exceeding 60 years from the date of the employment of such money, as the Council, with the consent of the Treasury, may determine and not exceeding the period within which the money if borrowed would be repayable. This power will make it less necessary than it is now to provide for large accumulations of cash in order to pay off the Stock Holders at the prescribed redemption dates and obviate the complications which must attend any process of redemption of stocks. It would certainly enable the Corporation to tide over any temporary monetary difficulty such as was recently experienced.

Section 15 limits the power of the Council under Section 15 of the London County Council Money Act 1889 to temporarily invest the Sinking Fund of new redeemable loans in investments for only the period during which, by any resolution, the Council may have bound itself not to exercise its option of redeeming such stocks. It also prevents the Council from raising further loans of this new type so long as the Sinking Fund set aside on account of any previous new redeemable loans is available for expenditure. Both these provisions seem to the Committee to be proper and necessary safe-guards.

Section 21 has been well discussed by the Commissioner, and under this section the Council is authorized to raise money on Bills having a currency of from three to twelve months. Under this power, for the first time, the Council invited, in 1897, tenders for £500,000 worth of Bills. The tenders were most liberally responded to, as much as £3,965,000 having been tendered or nearly seven times the amount required. But the success of the Bills was not limited to the large amount tendered. The rate of interest was also very advantageous. The County Council was fortunate enough to get money at rates which worked out to £1-1-11 1-2 per cent. per annum. The issue was managed by the Bank of England which decided to give status to the Bills by including them in the list of Government and other securities, which are generally accepted by the London Bankers against money lent. The Committee are of opinion that it would be to the great interest of the Corporation if similar powers were granted to them, and they see no reason why the Bills of this Municipality too should not meet with fair success compatible with the Bombay Money Market. There is a large class of investors who never invest their money permanently but only for short periods. It is to this class that the Corporation may chiefly look for relief in any temporary difficulty, and the proper way to approach it is by the issue of short period Bills. The great advantage will be, that healthy competition will be created, which will tend to lower the rate of Interest and the Corporation will have not invariably to be at the mercy of the Banks for temporary relief. The Committee quite approve of the special provision suggested by the Commissioner in clauses A B C D and E in para 3 of his letter.

In conclusion the Committee unanimously recommend to the Corporation to ask Government for legislation on the lines of Sections 13, 14, 15 and 21 of Statute 60 and 61 Vic C 220 London County Council (Money) Act of 1897.

AHMEDABAD NEWS.

OUR Ahmedabad correspondent writes:—The Sarangpore poor-house is becoming very popular with the people here, as small sums of money are daily pouring in for the support of its inmates. A fortnight ago Mr. Lely, the Commissioner, paid a visit to the house and was much satisfied with its working. Mr. Mehta, a Parsi merchant of Calcutta, has paid a sum of Rs. 100, and other donors of small sums are so very numerous that to enumerate their names would fill your whole column. Mr. Aderji Mancherji Dalal, B. A., of Broach, has come to see its working, in order to open a similar institution in Broach. Mr. Dalal, with the assistance of some other people of Broach, is feeding a number of poor people there every day, but having no idea of what a poor-house is, they have been advised to establish one on the same lines in Broach.

It must be in the recollection of your readers that some time ago Mr. and Mrs. McCorkell, who passed the last few years of their lives in Ahmedabad, organised a musical concert in London, for the benefit of the famine-stricken people of Gujarat. The total amount realized was £178-13-8, which was remitted to Mr. Lely, the Commissioner. On the same subject Mr. McCorkell writes very feelingly to a friend in Ahmedabad as follows:—"Both my wife and self always look back on the years we spent in Ahmedabad as among the happiest in our lives, and we only feel that we are in some slight degree repaying the many great kindnesses which we received there by helping a little to alleviate the terrible calamity which is now overwhelming Gujerat." Mr. McCorkell, now a retired Civil Servant, was a very popular Government official here.

The Gujerat Sabha, which is discussing political questions of the day, has appointed its new office-bearers for the ensuing year, and therefore, held its annual general meeting last week in the hall, when it was presided over by Mr. Chimanlal Harilal Setalvad, LL.B., Advocate of the High Court of Bombay. The new secretaries appointed are—Messrs. Govindrao Apaji, Benjamin Joseph and Maganlal Gheliabhai. The members of the managing committee elected were—Messrs. Varajrai Sakerlal, Keshavlal Motilal, Manilal Harilal, Mulchand Asharam and Drs. Soloman Ibrahimji and Jamnadas Premchand.

For the benefit of the various cattle camps of Ahmedabad, the Deshi Samaj Dramatic Company will perform, to-morrow, in the Anand Bhawan Theatre, the favourite piece, called "Uma Devadi." Mr. Dayabhai Dholsaji, the enterprising proprietor of the Company, who has already given away Rs. 75,000 to various charitable institutions, has consented to give up the whole proceeds of the performance, without deducting the expenses to be incurred by him.

TAPTI VALLEY RAILWAY statement of Traffic, for the week ending 3rd March 1900, Rs. 13,916; increase on corresponding week of last year, Rs. 11,898; total earnings from 1st January to 3rd March 1900, Rs. 1,25,052; increase from 1st January to 3rd March 1900, Rs. 1,10,464.

THE JALGAON DACOITY.

OFFICIAL REPORT AND GOVERNMENT RESOLUTION.

THE following official correspondence regarding the recent dacoity at Jalgaon in the Khandesh District has been sent to us for publication:—

1st February 1900.

From the District Superintendent of Police, Khandesh to the Commissioner, C. D., Poona. I have the honour to report that about 10 p.m., on the 28th instant (ult.imo), a gang of about 40 dacoits armed with slings, swords, hatchets and clubs attacked the house of Naro Dagdo Vakil, situated at the north east extremity of the town of Jalgaon. The gang, it appears, entered the town in the guise of a marriage procession with lighted torches and thus attracted no attention.

About 25 of the dacoits entered the house by breaking open a window with a hatchet and part of them stood guard over the inmates, the remainder breaking open every receptacle likely to contain property and securing booty estimated at about Rs. 2,500. Every road to the house was guarded by men armed with slings who discharged volleys of road metal at any body endeavouring to approach it. Chief Constable, Second Class, Solomon Abraham, who lives about 150 yards from the scene of the dacoity, proceeded to the spot at the first alarm accompanied by Constable, Second Class, Bismilla Chotoo (No. 542) and Constable Second Class, Hussein Chand (No. 475). On the way, the Chief Constable discharged his revolver four times at the men guarding the approaches to the house, who at once retired out of range in the bed of a nullah close by. Constable Bismilla Chotoo then entered the building followed by the Chief Constable and Constable Hussein Chand, and attacked the dacoits who were at the time in the centre apartment. Bismilla received a cut across the bridge of the nose, several bruises across the arms and back, and retired outside followed by Hussein who had secured two of the dacoits whom he dragged outside but had to release on receiving several lathi blows on the back.

The whole of the men inside the room then attacked the Chief Constable who backed into a corner and endeavoured to fire his revolver which, however had jammed; but he clubbed it and made good use of it until a blow from a hatchet caused him to drop it, leaving him at the mercy of his assailants who left him lying on the floor for dead. In the meantime Head Constable, Second Class, Annaji Narayen, and Head Constable, Third Class, Kwaj Baksh Shaik Lal came on the scene, the former placing himself near the window from which the dacoits were now escaping and cutting at them with his sword and the latter seizing the first dacoit who tried to leave the house notwithstanding the severe beating he received, sticking to him to the end. The armed men, who live at a considerable distance from the house looted, did not put in an appearance until the gang had bolted, but joined in the pursuit. The injuries sustained by the Chief Constable consist of a compound fracture of the right fore-arm, a compound fracture of the left shin bone, a sword cut between the fore and second fingers of the left hand extending half way down the palm and several cuts over the head. Those sustained by the other men are much less severe, but Head Constable Kwaj Buksh was very badly bruised all over the body and will no doubt be laid up for a considerable time. I have personally visited the scene of the occurrence and cannot speak too highly of the behaviour of the Police, particularly the Chief Constable and two Constables who entered a regular death trap without the least regard for their own safty. I am in a position to reward all of them by immediate promotion except the Chief Constable who is "substantive" "pro tem" in the First Class and I strongly recommend his promotion to an Inspectorship. The man arrested is a Khalkaree of Sakli and the dacoity was committed by local Bhils and Khalkarees.

Mr. Priestley has personally taken up the investigation and I hope to be able to report further arrests shortly.

From the Collector and District Magistrate, Khandesh to the Under Secretary to Government, Judicial Department.

I regret to report for the information of Government that in a recent dacoity at Jalgaon the Chief Constable, Mr. Solomon Abraham, was very seriously wounded and that he now lies in a critical condition.

Endorsement by the District Magitrate of Khandesh:—

Forwarded with compliments to the Inspector-General of Police. 2. I much regret to report that the Chief Constable has died of his wounds. I am having enquiry made into the means of his family and may perhaps submit special recommendations in their case. 3. I am glad to say that Mr. Priestley has secured almost the whole gang after an unremitting pursuit of a week. Several subordinates also appear to have distinguished themselves in the chase, and a further report will follow dealing with this subject.

From the District Superintendent of Police, Khandesh to the Commissioner, C. D., Poona.

In continuation of my letter, No. 504, of the 1st instant, I regret to have to report the death of Chief Constable Solomon Abraham. Tetanus set in on the 3rd and he expired on the morning of the 4th. The gang, which committed the outrage, was not a local one as was supposed at the onset but was composed of 26 Khai Karees, 21 of whom are now in custody.

Mr. Priestley started in pursuit of the gang on the evening of the 29th and on the afternoon of the 30th Lance Dafedar Sheik Lal and a sowar of the Khandesh Mounted Police overtook it at Dholi, a village in Holkar territory, north of Adaward, and securing the assistance of the Mewas Naiks resolutely attacked it.

The dacoits broke in all directions, but 12 of them were secured after a stubborn fight during which one of the sowars was unhorsed and a dacoit received a sword cut across the shoulder. On the following evening, 8 of the dacoits who escaped were arrested red-handed in the commission of a dacoity in Holkar territory and the remainder are now in hiding in the Khirgaon jungle in Holkar territory about 50 miles from our border where they are regularly besieged by the Holkar State police and our men. The booty secured in the dacoity is with them and will probably be recovered if they surrender or are captured. There is now very little doubt that the men in custody are part of the gang quartered at Khotwadi and Valvadi in Holkar territory which committed most of the dacoities in the nothern portion of the district since the beginning of the famine, and the capture is undoubtedly the most important one made this year. All the men, who did good service on this occasion, have with the exception of the mounted ones been promoted, and the latters' claims will be considered at the first opportunity; but what I particularly wish to bring to your notice is the masterful manner in which Mr. Priestley organized pursuit which ended so successfully.

Endorsement by the District Magistrate, Khandesh, dated the 12th February, 1900.

Forwarded with compliments to the Inspector-General of Police.

The District Magistrate fully agrees in the Superintendent's commendation of Mr. Priestley's work. It is not the first time that this officer has displayed great ability in dealing with crime, and the District Magistrte trusts that his services may be brought to the notice of Government.

Endorsement by the Inspector-General of Police, dated the 17th February, 1900.

In this case the good work done by the Police officers and men is very noticeable. Conspicuously so is the gallant behavour of Chief Constable Solomon Abraham who, without any thought or consideration for his personal safety, attacked the dacoits and fighting against heavy odds was killed in the execution of his duty. An officer of this stamp cannot easily be replaced and his devotion to duty merits the special recognition of Government. The District Magistrate is having enquiries made regarding the means of his family with a view if necessary to submitting special recommendation in this case. All the other officers and men who did good work on the occasion the Superintendent has either suitably rewarded or is taking steps to do so. The Superintendent specially brings to notice the masterful way in which Mr. Priestley organised the successful pursuit of the dacoits, and the District Magistrate adds that it is not the first time that this officer has displayed great ability in dealing with crime, and trusts that his services may be brought to the notice of Government. The Inspector-General of Police gladly avails himself of this opportunity to endorse the District Magistrate's opinion. This case is but a sample of the whole hearted way in which Mr. Priestley devotes himself to his duties, and secures success by the energy and steady perseverance he displays.

From the Commissioner, C. D. to the Secretary to Government, Judicial Department.

Submitted to Government.

The conduct of the Chief Constable and his men was most admirable and the only matter for regret is that the former should have lost his life in the discharge of his duty. Any recommendations which the District Magistrate may find it necessary to make in favour of his family will, the Commissioner hopes, receive generous consideration. Mr. Priestley as well as the members of the mounted Police who effected the arrest of twenty of the decoits are also deserving of high praise. The success of the operations was mainly due to the energy and promptitude with which the dacoits were pursued by Mr. Priestley.

Resolution.—The Governor in Council entirely concurs in the commendations bestowed by the Commissioner, the Inspector-General of Police and the local officers. The whole affair reflects very great credit on the Khandesh Police. The conspicuous gallantry of the Chief Constable Solomon Abraham, whose wounds unfortunately proved fatal, merits special praise, and he was bravely seconded by Constables (Second Class) Bismilla Chotoo, Hussein Chand, Head Constable (Second Class), Annaji Narayan and Head Constable (Third Class) Kwaj Baksh Shaikh Lal. These policemen have thoroughly earned their promotion, and they should be officially informed in writing of the good opinion which Government entertain of their services. Mr. Priestley is to be congratulated on his well-organized and csuccessful pursuit of the dacoit gang and to this energetic officer and to the Mounted Police who were with him the appreciation of Government should also be conveyed. A report as to the circumstances of the deceased Chief Constable's family should be submitted with the greatest possible despatch in order that Government may determine without delay what special provision should be made for them. Meanwhile they should be made acquainted with the commendations which his conduct has evoked and with the regret of Government at his untimely death.

BOMBAY WATER SUPPLY.

INTERESTING REPORTS.

IN forwarding a report from the Divisional Health Officer, No. 1 Division, on the Analysis of the Bombay water-supply for March 1900, with remarks on sewage and vegetable contamination, the Health Officer remarks:—

The dangerous position of water pipes, large and small, has been pointed out for many years. In one District—Nowroji Hill—the water pipes were, at one time but a few years ago, lying in sewage in the sweeper's gullies. They have since been raised, more or less out of danger; but there are still water pipes in every portion of the city in very dangerous positions.

In a report of mine, some years ago, I gave a description of the effects in two cases, fatal, with symptoms like cholera, of percolation of sewage into a well from an obstructed drainage pipe. The report runs as follows:—A very remarkable case of pollution of well water by sewage occurred during the quarter in Maneckji Sett's Agiary in the Fort. The pollution arose through an obstruction in an old pipe sewer, which caused the adjoining gullies to over-flow and sewage to percolate into the well. The plan of the drainage is attached. On examining the locality I noticed that the well emitted a most offensive smell. The foulness of the water may be judged from the analysis, which indicated 6 parts per million of free ammonia. The water, therefore, was as impure as our sewage. There were two wells in the compound the water of one of which was used for drinking, and the sewage trickled from one well into the other. A bacteriological examination of the water did not indicate any pathogenic germs nor were any comma-bacilli found. In all some 150 people on the fatal occasion drank the water although they observed that it had a bad smell. Of these, number were more or less ill, and two died with symptoms like cholera. I considered the case to have been one of sewage poisoning. It will be remembered that there was in this lane another well, the water of which was very impure, and the necessity of filling up which had been brought to the notice of the Standing Committee.

This is exactly what would occur on a large scale as is well known from experience, should the pathogenic germs of cholera or enteric fever enter and develop in the water-supply. It is a question on which a great deal has been written, and it has been under discussion before the Corporation. Not only is there a difficulty in placing the water mains in better and safer positions, but there is the question of the expense of doing so."

The Divisional Health Officer, No. 1 Division report is as follows:—

I have the honor to forward herewith a statement showing the results of the water analysis for the month of March. On March 16th I went out to Tansa and inspected the lake and its surroundings. The water in the lake was green with a copious vegetable growth. It is this growth which in a large measure accounts for the excess of albuminoid ammonia which is present in the water. All over the lake there are the branches and trunks of trees standing out from the water. It is a pity that when the lake was being constructed these trees were not removed, as they not only add vegetable matters to the water, but also form foci from which the vegetable growth at present in the lake originates. No sluice has been constructed by which the lake can be emptied and cleaned which under certain circumstances such as the water in the lake being infected with cholera might be very advisable. The outlet for the water is situated close to the banks of the lake, just under the inhabited Bungalow and men's quarters instead of nearer the centre of the dam. The water here is closed in with stone bunds. It would be quite possible for the water here to be contaminated as on the bungalow side of the outlet there is a more or less stagnant pool. The actual water for the bungalow is obtained from a place at some distance, but this pool is so close to the bungalow that it would be quite possible for it to become contaminated.

The water from the lake is considerably purified during its flow along the aqueduct, and the albuminoid ammonia is reduced from ·23 to 12 parts per million. A water containing this reduced amount of albuminoid ammonia would be classed as suspicious. The water in Vehar lake is very similar in character to that in Tansa lake. This water is not purified during its flow from the lake to the same extent as the Tansa water, and even after filtration this water contains ·13 parts per million of albuminoid ammonia. Last month the albuminoid ammonia in this water was reduced by filtration from ·19 to ·08 parts per million. It seems, therefore that the filter No. 9 is not acting so efficiently as filter No. 5 did last month.

The unfiltered Tulsi water is very bad although the amount of albuminoid ammonia in the sample is not quite as great as it was last month. This water is quite unfit for drinking.

The filtered Tulsi water is greatly improved and the albuminoid ammonia is reduced from 44 to 16 parts per million, but water containing even this amount of albuminoid ammonia is classed as an "impure water" unfit for drinking.

All the waters contain an excess of albuminoid ammonia, but the analysis shows that the impurity is due to vegetable and not to animal contamination.

The above analyses have all been made of the waters before they enter the distributing mains. I have made an analysis of a sample of the water as distributed to the Fort and Colaba. This, I understand, is a mixture of filtered Tulsi and unfiltered Tansa water. The water was dirty, muddy-looking. But showed no signs of further contamination. The amount of chlorine present is very accurately a mean of that present in the two waters. A small amount of sewage contamination though enough to make a water distinctly dangerous will not alter the chemical characters of the water sufficiently to be detected by chemical analysis. Only a fairly gross pollution can be detected in this way. The only way by which this can be detected is by bacteriological analysis. The water supply of Bombay is not continuous and as a result a negative pressure is produced in the pipes and mains. When this occurs ground air and subsoil water will be sucked into the mains at any place where there is a leak or faulty joint. In ordinary circumstances this will produce no effect, but if the water that is thus sucked in should contain the germs of cholera or enteric fever, these germs would breed in the main and cause a serious epidemic localized by the distribution of that particular main. This was the actual cause of the outbreak of enteric at Worthing in England. The negative pressure produced in the mains caused some infected water to be sucked into the mains and the water supply was contaminated. The actual place where this occurred was localized by bacteriological examination. This shows that the water in the distributing mains should be periodically examined bacteriologically and such contamination could then be detected, though a chemical examination might show no signs of the contamination. If a main is kept running full under pressure contaminated matters cannot be sucked in. This emphasizes the necessity for so controlling the water-supply that the mains are kept constantly full.

Owing to a block in a storm water drain crossing the road under the metal in Colaba, I had the road up and found that the block was caused by the iron water-main crossing this storm water-drain and in fact was lying in the water of the drain. This nominal storm water-drain receives the overflow of the privies, attached to the Ordnance Officers' quarters, besides the dirty water from the road itself. If, as is quite possible, the main here should spring a leak, this dirty water in the drain would at times of low pressure be sucked into the main. If a person suffering from cholera or enteric were to use the latrines or were to foul the open drain on the side of the road a serious outbreak of one or other of these diseases might occur in Upper Colaba. This of course is an isolated instance, but the numerous analysis of well waters that I have made in Bombay show how largely the subsoil water is impregnated with sewage and with periods of negative pressure in the pipes this subsoil water might at any time enter the mains, and if specifically contaminated would cause an epidemic of some specific disease, such as diarrhœa cholera or whatever the specific contamination might be."

AERIAL navigation is a subject that is attracting much attention in France at the present time. In Paris there is a club called the Aero-Club, which contains many enthusiastic experimenters, and one of these, who wishes to remain anonymous, now offers a prize of 100,000 frs. to the inventor who succeeds in accomplishing a certain task. The successful competitor must make a flying machine, and journey on it from the club's grounds at Longchamps to the Eiffel Tower and back, a distance of about six and a-half miles, without landing. Competitors of all nationalities are eligible. As long as the prize remains unawarded the donor will pay the interest on the sum, that is to say, 4,000 frs. annually, for the purpose of rewarding those inventors who, while failing to fulfil the conditions laid down, seem most deserving of encouragement.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

AMERICAN COTTON OUTLOOK.

THE STOCK MARKETS.

ENGLISH STEEL RAILS FOR AUSTRALIA.

LONDON, MARCH 30.

SPECULATION in American cotton has dwindled to comparatively small proportions, but the bulls still talk hopefully of an ultimate rise and the South still believes in "ten cent cotton." Leading firms in new York, however, are understood to be selling August and buying next crop months, and they are talking in a bearish strain, owing to the falling off in the speculation and the prospects of a big acreage for next season. Prominent Philadelphia interests are said to be "short" of August, as they have been for some time past, while "long" of May. The general belief is that the Philadelphia people have been very large sellers of August. The argument is that August is unduly high, and that a discount of 125 points or thereabouts on the next crop is an absurdity. Acting on this hypothesis, some of the German houses who have been persistently bearish on a three cent rise have been selling August and buying the next crop months. Meantime, everybody is afraid to sell May short and it has been at a premium over August during the past week of anywhere from 14 to 20 points. The high prices have had the curious effect of attracting cotton from mills, supposed to be New England mills, for delivery on March contracts. On March 16, 500 bales were delivered. March, however, is no longer spoken of as a factor in the situation. May is another matter; possibly there is still a large short interest in that month. Certainly the premium is persistent in the neighbourhood of 20 points over August. A prominent German operator says that while he is averse from buying just now, be is disinclined to sell short owing to the strong position in Europe. He argues that the mills there have big contracts on hand, and that it is not clear where they are going to get cotton. Messrs. Price, McCormick, and Co. of New York say:—"For the present the admittedly bullish features are practically impotent, and many operators seem inclined to await evidence of the market having reached the top in order to sell in anticipation of a decline when the large outstanding long interest shall begin to be liquidated." Another house argues that merchants will not buy Manchester's goods with cotton at 5 3-8d. when they can buy on the basis of 4 3-8d. or less, when the distant futures show. Private despatches from Liverpool have reported a pause in Manchester's business of late as one reason for Liverpool's reactions, and buying by a Liverpool bull clique and Alexandria operators as the cause of upward movements. So far as New York is concerned the speculation, which recently reached a volume of 750,000 and even occasionally 1,000,000 bales in a day, dropped to-day to 150,000 bales. The principal sustaining factors at the moment are the small interior receipts, the decreasing interior stocks, and the firmness of the Southern spot markets. Reports of a big acreage and the likelihood of an unprecedented crop during the coming season are counterbalanced, in a large measure, by the abnormal discounts in the next crop months.

Business in the Stock Exchange during the week has been dull, with the brilliant exception of Americans. The military position in South Africa has remained about the same, and the mining markets are neglected and devoid of any activity. A good deal of attention has been paid to the Khaki loan, which has been sold freely by those speculating for the turn, and now that the bulk of these sales is at an end, it is anticipated that the price will improve to about 3 1-2 premium. The feature of the week, however, has been the rise in American Railroad shares. Not for a very long time has activity been so pronounced in this section. The explanation is that the currency in the United States has been finally settled on a gold basis, and this, added to the fact that, so far as the earnings are concerned, the principal l

March 1, and has been found much purer than that of Bilbao or of North Cumberland. Much less admixture of limestone in the furnace is necessary, less coke is consumed, and the proportion of phosphorus in the ore is smaller by 20 per cent. The product of these mines is shipped from the port of Almeria, 60 miles distant, but at present not more than about 500 tons can be loaded per day. Harbour improvements are, however, contemplated, which will greatly increase the amount. Arrangements have been made for the transport over existing railways to the port, and the new owners of the mines have engaged to send out a large supply of rolling stock capable of transporting the much augmented supply of ore which will shortly be available.

After all, the contract for supplying the New South Wales Public Works Department with 10,000 tons of steel rails, fishplates, bolts, and nuts has not gone to America as anticipated. The Australian representatives of American houses have been loudly expressing their ability to successfully compete with British manufacturers of railway plant, but for once they have found themselves mistaken. In response to the invitation from the New South Wales Government, a number of tenders were received from the United Kingdom and America. After allowing for shipping charges, &c., the lowest tender was found to be that of the Illinois Company, at £151,417 10s. The next lowest was that of the Barrow Company, at £152,727 10s., also allowing for shipping charges, &c. The closeness of the competition caused the conditions of the two tenders to be keenly scrutinised when it was ascertained that in connection with the American offer there were certain stipulations about exchange which would entail increased expenses; also that the New South Wales Government should have a banker's credit, which signified paying a handsome commission to some American house. All this meant that the American tender would be very little under, if not above, that of the British company, which was unaccompanied by any conditions entailing additional expense. Consequently, the New South Wales Government, as represented by the Minister for Public Works, had no hesitation in accepting the tender of the Barrow company, the Under-Secretary in his minute stating:—"I am quite sure that when the exchange and expenses were paid in connetion with the Illinois company's tender, it would cost more than the Barrow company's offer." It need scarcely be added that the American agents in Sydney are greatly disappointed with the failure of the Illinois company to secure the tender, because the success of the Barrow company will naturally influence any future tenders made by it. Although the railway officials claim to regard with impartiality the rival claims of English and American steel rails, &c., it is an open secret that where first-class quality is an essential, they prefer the British-made article. At the same time it must be admitted that American steel rails possess severals features of recommendations, which should be carefully noted by British manufacturers, especially in view of the increasing competition in the Australasian and Eastern markets.

In the House of Commons, last week, Mr. Powell Williams, replying to General Russell, said that the foreign service hand-sewn steel billed boot and the hob-nailed boots received from India and Egypt have proved satisfactory for infantry; but Lord Roberts has complained of the home pattern clump-soled boot. The War Office has sent out in round numbers 108,000 home and 132,000 foreign pattern, and more will be sent as fast as they can be procured. The hand-sewn boot trade, said Mr. Williams, seems to be an expiring industry, and the War Office is endeavouring to obtain a pattern of machine-sewn boot which shall be equally suitable for home or foreign wear.

In this connection a Northampton correspondent writes that a new departure appears to have been made by the War Office in asking for contracts for an additional 150,000 pairs of army boots and shoes, and specifications have been lying at the office of the Manufacturers' Association. This is a move in the right direction, but it would be a distinct advantage if a pattern boot could also be seen and examined by intending contractors. The contract is for 39,050 ankle boots, screwd and stitched; 75,000 ankle boots, screwed; 1,800 Highland shoes, screwed and stitched, 13,000 Highland shoes, screwed; 4,600 ankle boots, steel billed; 25,750 ankle boots, hob-nailed, and 2,000 Wellingtons, hand-sewn. A change is contemplated in the make of the Wellingtons, as an experimental tender for 5,000 was returned on the 6th inst., to be made screwed and stitched. This is the first time these boots have been made in this way, and is a departure likely to benefit Northampton manufacturers. Already several hundred pairs have been secured in the town. There are now several Northampton manufacturers making Army work, and large quantities of brown and white canvas, as well as ankle boots, are being made. A firm is also making bridles.

The reported discovery of a new and rich goldfield in the neighbourhood of the Batavia River, in Northern Queensland, is interesting. The favoured spot is the Godda Valley, lying hard by the Coen River, which runs into the Gulf of Carpentaria parallel to, and southward of, the Batavia. The auriferous belt is of quartz formation, and, in view of this, it is important to note that the harbour at the mouth of the Batavia—called Musgrave, after the late Sir Anthony Musgrave, a former Governor of Queensland—is, next to Port Curtis, the finest natural harbour possessed by the colony. One specimen from the newly-opened field yielded at the rate of 1,000 ounces to the ton, and this is really phenomenal as it would presumably not be from an alluvial "pocket." It will, however, probably turn out to be a kindred "find" to that of the famous Londonderry in Western Australia a few years ago. In other parts of the Godda Valley yields from two up to twenty ounces per ton have been realized, and it is not surprising to hear that a rush has set in to the district. With commendable promptitude the Queensland Government have taken steps to adequately police the place, and it is reported that the town which is about to come into existence in the golden valley will be christened "Chamberlain." The district is on the north-western side of Cape York Peninsula, and only a little over fifty miles from prosperous Thursday Island, which will undoubtedly benefit from the new discovery.

According to the "Frankfort Gazette," the Hamburg Nord Deutscher Lloyd Steamship Company has bought the fleet and shipping business of two British steamship companies, the Holt Line and the Scottish Oriental Steamship Company, which run steamers between Hongkong and Singapore. The acquisition of these two lines, says the "Frankfort Gazette," makes the Germans masters of the greater part of the coasting trade in the Far East, whilst Bangkok is gradually becoming a German entrepot.

THE IMPROVEMENT OF BHULESHWAR WARD.

THE Committee appointed by the Municipal Corporation to prepare, in consultation with the Commissioner, the Executive Engineer and the Health Officer, a scheme or schemes for the improvement of congested areas in the Bhuleshwar Ward, beg to report that they have held in all six meetings, and after obtaining a report from the Health Officer as to what parts of the Bhuleshwar Ward were in his opinion most insanitary, and after individually visiting the locality and marking out areas calling for improvement, they were proposing to deliberate further with the object of preparing a suitable scheme of improvement, but have, in view of the decision arrived at by the Corporation on the schemes submitted by another Committee for the Improvement of the Fort District, decided not to proceed further with the matter.

It will be remembered that consideration of the Fort schemes was at first postponed until receipt of the reply of Government and the City Improvement Trust to the Corporation's representation as to the desirability of having a general survey made of the City for the purpose of properly carrying out the requirements of Section 26 of the City Improvement Act. On these replies being received the Corporation recorded the papers of the Fort schemes and thus decided not to proceed with further consideration of them, it being the opinion that for the purposes of improvement the City must be considered as a whole, when only it would be possible to arrive at the order in which improvement schemes could be undertaken, the localities most needing improvement being taken up before those where the need for improvement may be less urgent.

In these circumstances it seems unnecessary for this Committee to proceed further with their work.

THANA NEWS.

OUR local correspondent, writing on Sunday, says:—Mr. Vasudev Ganesh Deshpande, B. A., LL.B., has been authorized to practice as a Pleader in the District Courts of Thana. Mr. A. F. De Lima, General Duty Karkoon of the Thana Mamlatdar's Office, has been appointed to act as Distillery Inspector at Anjarla, in Ratnagiri District, from the 5th instant.

The members of Sri Shivjayanti's Eloquence Society of Kalyan, in Thana District, will hold their annual meeting, in Srimant Bhow Saheb Subhedar's Wada for the distribution of prizes to the successful candidates on the 1st proximo. There are two classes of prizes, viz., first class, Rs. 20 and Rs. 10; second class, Rs. 5 only, which will be given to the newly admitted (best orators) candidates only. It is also stated that a large number of poor men will be fed in Srimant Bhow Saheb Subhedar's Wada on the occasion.

The famine-stricken people who were brought down here from Bombay the other day, includes old men, feeble and infirm persons, blinds, lames, beggars, sadhoos, sayads, gosains, fakirs, daffaleos, pinjarees, garodees, singers, mahars, mangs and a considerable number of children. A couple of these men died on their way to the relief camp. It is absolutely necessary that proper Modikhanas should be established at the following Famine Relief Works in this Taluka:—Pokharan, Ghore Bunder and Gaimookh Road.

A Maharatta traveller, name unknown, was robbed of one hundred and fifty rupees and murdered on the Khairna Road at Etawa, near Bellapoor, in Thana Taluka, last week. Enquiries are being made by the district police to trace the culprits.

A notorious Katodee and a Kolee of Shapoor Taluka were tried by Rao Bahadur Sakharam Chimnaji Joshi, District Deputy Collector and First Class Magistrate at Thana, for committing a series of thefts in Shapoor last month, and on conviction the former was sentenced to six months' imprisonment with hard labour and the latter to three months' similar imprisonment, on Thursday last.

In this district the supply of grain is sufficient. Water is getting scarce in some places. The condition of the cultivators and wild tribes is fair; that of the town population is normal. Sufficient employment is provided for those in need of it. The number of immigrants during the week was small. The average price of rice, second sort, is sixteen pounds per rupee.

The cases and deaths from plague, which took place in Salsette (Thana) Taluka, during the past week, were as follows:—One case and one death at Thana, ten cases and five deaths at Cooria, fifty-nine cases and fifty-three deaths at Bandora, two cases and two deaths at Bhayndar, six cases and six deaths at Viriaparla, three cases and one death at Dongri and two cases and two deaths at Rainurdie.

Nine third class passengers from Bombay were detected having been suffering from plague, when removed from trains at Kalyan station on the G. I. P. Railway line during the week. They were detained for treatment under the special medical officers at that station in the Thana District.

Mr. Keshav Balvant Sane, Mahalkari and Second Class Magistrate of Petha Mokhada in this district, who was granted sick leave to proceed to his native country, died at Bartondi (Kassara) on his way to Thana last week.

DAMAUN MUNICIPAL CORPORATION.

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL of Portuguese-India, writes our Damaun correspondent, is to be congratulated upon the excellent choice he has made in the nomination of the new Municipal Corporation for Damaun, which is to consist of Mr. Francisco Joao Jacob Coutinho, President; Mr. Valentine de Costa Campos, Vice-President; Mr. Andre Camillo Theophilo Fernandes, Mr. Ardesir Framjee Khabardar, Dr. Claudiano Jose da Cunha, Mr. Ebrahim Esoof Monia and Mr. Khoobchand Dharamchand, members. Mr. Francisco J. J. Coutinho is a sexagenarian of Upper Damaun, was for many years a Professor in the Government Portuguese School at Damaun, is the author of several Portuguese books, has been since the election of the defunct Corporation, six years ago, its Vice-President, and has on many occasions acted as the Crown Advocate of the District Court in the absence of the permanent incumbent. In the latter part of 1896 when the High Commissioner and Plenipotentiary Colonel Nerves Fereira paid a visit to Damaun, the honour of presenting to his Excellency the Municipal address devolved on Mr. Coutinho in the absence of the President Mr. Diogenes Mascarenhas.

Mr. V. da Costa Campos is another sexagenarian of Goa belonging to a highly respected family and until his appointment, four months ago, as the Chief of the Fazenda (Treasury) of Damaun, acted for several years in the same post in one of the provinces of Goa.

Mr. A. C. T. Fernandes is an Advocate of Goa, who came twelve months ago to practise in Damaun, and is now the acting Crown Advocate of the Damaun District Court.

Mr. Ardesir Framjee Khabardar is a young man belonging to a wealthy and respectable Parsi family of Damaun, is the proprietor of the village Zampore, in Upper Damaun, and the Lessee of the village Marwad, in Lower Damaun, holds high rank among Gujrath poets for the natural poetic gift he possesses. He will be the youngest among all the members who had seats in the Corporation.

Dr. C. da Cunha is an L.R.C.P. of Edinburgh and one of the proprietors of the village of Doondetha Pardi, in Lower Damaun, and the small village of Bhatioon, in Upper Damaun. He was twice appointed plague officer in Damaun and as agent of the Bombay Bubonic Plague Research Committee inoculated a large number of persons. His father, the late Mr. Avelino da Cunha, was an eminent advocate and for several years was the President of the Municipal Corporation of Damaun.

Mr. Ebrahim Esoof Monia is also a sexagenarian and the proprietor of the village of Kharwady, is held in high esteem among the Mahomedan community to which he belongs, possesses good knowledge of the Portuguese language and owns trading firms in Goa and Portuguese Africa.

Mr. Khoobchand Dharamchand is a Shravak, belonging to the Nagarsheo's family, proprietor of the village of Doondetha, and has good knowledge of the Portuguese language.

The Municipal Corporation of Damaun is contemporaneous with and organised under the Constitutional Charter of the Portuguese Kingdom granted on the 29th April, 1826. By the Municipal Act all the seven members of the Corporation are elected by votes of the people, Government refraining from taking any part in the election, and only under certain grave circumstances, the Governor-General has power to nominate a new Corporation which acts until the next election. The Health Officer of the District is neither appointed nor paid by the Municipality, but a small allowance is given to him for examining goats and sheep before they are slaughtered for sale. The Administrator attends the meetings of the Corporation and takes part in the discussion carried on there.

REJOICINGS AT LIMBDI.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

LIMBDI, APRIL 13.

TUESDAY was passed in great rejoicings as a gala day by H. H. the Thakore Saheb Sir Jaswantsingji, K.C.I.E., and his subjects on account of the narrow escape of H. R. H. the Prince of Wales in Brussels. In the evening a special open-air meeting was held in the durbar compound, which was attended by all the State officials and citizens of the town. H. H. the Thakore Saheb graced the occasion with his presence with Mr. Wadia, barrister.

After the object of the meeting and the circumstances under which the attack was made were explained the Thakore Saheb, in a short and eloquent speech, enumerated the numerous blessings and benefits derived under the benign British rule. He concluded his remarks by requesting all present there to join him with heart and soul in offering prayers to God for the British rule in India and long life to her Most Gracious Majesty the Queen-Empress and H. R. H. the Prince of Wales.

It was ultimately unanimously and amid acclamations resolved that it should be reported to Government that the public of Limbdi most heartily rejoice at the fortunate escape of H.R.H. the Prince of Wales from the dastardly attempt upon his life.

A vote of thanks to his Highness and others for attending the meeting, followed by the usual distribution of pan-supari and attar terminated the proceedings.

H. M. S. TERRIBLE.

THE first-class cruiser Terrible, from which was drawn part of the Naval Brigade which rendered such gallant service in the defence of Ladysmith, left Durban on March 27, to take up duty on the South East China Station. Large crowds of the town-people, says a Central News telegram, who completely lined the quays, turned out to give the the vessel a hearty send-off, and most enthusiastic scenes were witnessed. As the cruiser got under way Capt. Percy Scott, who during the time he had acted as Port Commandant at Durban had made himself extremely popular, signalled in response to the cheers of the spectators, "Good-bye, Durban; we hope by the time we get to Hong Kong Lord Roberts will have hauled down the Vierkleur and hoisted the flag which Natal has so materially assisted to uphold." This message was received with tremendous cheering, which was heartily responded to by the Blue-jackets on board the warship.

SMOKE "RICHMOND GEM"—Cigarettes in round-air-tight tins of 50 from "ARMY and NAVY Co.'s STORES," Bombay.

THE CITY MORTALITY.

THE Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending at 6 a.m., yesterday, give the following results:—

Wards.	Plague. Attacks.	Deaths.	Deaths from all Causes.
A Upper, Middle and Lower Colaba, Fort Northern, Fort Southern and Esplanade	8	5	11
B Mandvi, Chuckla, Oomerkhadi and Dongri	22	3	56
C Market, Dhobi Talao, Fanaswady, Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao and Kumbarwada	37	1	42
D Khetwadi, Girgaum, Chowpati, Walkeshwar and Malabar	9	4	22
E Mazagon, Tarwady, 2nd Nagpada, Kamathipura, Tardeo, Byculla and 1st Nagpada	16	5	50
F Parel, Sewree and [illegible]	12	2	19
G Mahim and Worli	11	5	35
Water Division	0	0	0
Non-Resident and Unknown	0	0	0
Hospitals	0	33	57
Total	115	58	292
Total plague deaths to date	72,346	61,901	
Same date last year	110	70	193
Small-pox	8	13	
Cholera	5	6	

MORTALITY OF THE WEEK.

The total number of deaths registered in Bombay during the week ending yesterday was 2,139 as against 2,397 during the previous week. Of the total number 535 died from plague and 72 from small-pox. The total number of deaths during the corresponding week of last year was 1,520, while that of deaths recorded from plague was 553.

BANDORA.

There were 7 attacks and 5 deaths from plague reported within the limits of the Bandora Municipality on the 16th instant.

CAMP REPORT.

Weekly return of Camps, public and private, from 6 a.m., Saturday, 31st March, to 6 a.m., Saturday, 7th April, shows:—

Disease.	Last remained.	Admitted.	Transferred.	Discharged.	Died.	Remaining.
Plague	..	..	..	..	..	..
Relapsing Fever	..	..	..	..	..	..
Observation	..	..	..	..	..	..
Contacts	2,071	1391	2	1165	3	2282
Evicts	4,805	1068	11	1200	5	4657
Small-pox	..	..	..	..	..	..

A CLERGYMAN'S MARRIAGE.

THE DECEASED WIFE'S SISTER QUESTION.

AT Traralgon Victoria, considerable discussion has recently taken place relative to the pastor of St. James Church, the Rev. G. Poynder, who has been called upon by Bishop Goe to resign, with the alternative of cancellation of his licence, the offence consisting in his having married his deceased wife's sister. The first notification appeared in a paragraph in the "Record," which gave a report of a meeting of the board of guardians. The correspondent of a Melbourne newspaper, a week later, sent a garbled report, stating that Mr. Poynder was called upon to resign, owing to having broken the "canonical law." This has led to a lot of talk and letter writing.

Mr. Poynder consulted the Bishop before the marriage, and Dr. Goe said he was against the step being taken, but would give no reason for his attitude. Bishop Perry and many other leading clergymen do not consider any law of the church has been broken by Mr. Poynder, and the guardians therefore wrote to the Bishop asking him to withdraw his demand. This Dr. Goe has refused to do, and several letters have been exchanged between the secretary and the Bishop, one requesting the letter to state his reasons for asking Mr. Poynder to resign, as it would be satisfactory to the guardians to know on what grounds he based his demand. The Bishop, in reply, referred the board to the table of kindred in the "Book of Common Prayer," where it state that "a man may not marry his wife's sister." To this the secretary has replied that the question is a very debatable one, and that Bishop Perry has declared "that the prohibition by our church of marriage with a deceased wife's sister was not binding upon the church here." Many of the Church of England ministers do not believe in the prohibition, and therefore the guardians consider that the matter should be brought before an ecclesiastical court, where it could be thrashed out. They also point out that it is unfair and un-British to condemn a man without being heard. The Rev. G. Poynder contends that he has violated no law of the church, and is prepared to argue the question if given an opportunity. The latest phase is that Bishop Goe has offered to condone the offence—if such it is—by suspending Mr. Poynder for twelve months. The case is a very hard one, as the rev. gentleman had been married over six months before the Bishop took any action. His first wife died from puerperal fever, leaving him with a little boy about 2 years old, and an infant, which his late wife's sister took charge of, and a period of over two years elapsed before he married her.

At a meeting of the guardians of St. Jame's Church, the Rev. G. Poynder, read a letter he had received from the Bishop of Melbourne. In this Dr. Goe said that, at the request of a friend of Mr. Poynder's he had considered the question of taking away his licence, and as Mr. Poynder had broken the rules of the Church, he (the Bishop) would suspend him for a year, after which he would grant him a licence, and appoint Mr. Poynder to take charge of a church, but not in Traralgon. The suspension of one year is to count from the date on which Mr. Poynder gives up the work here. In reply, Mr. Poynder pointed out to the Bishop that as he was charged with breaking the laws of the church, a proper tribunal should be appointed to consider the charge before a final decision was given by Dr. Goe, and he requested that this be done. The reply has not yet come to hand. A resolution was carried that at the next conference "parochial ministers" should be placed on the same footing as incumbents, and the lay delegate is to bring the matter forward.

EASTER DAY.

BEFORE now, writes the "Globe" a dispute as to the proper date for the observance, of Easter has divided Christendom into opposing camps and sent kings and emperors into the field of battle. We need not, perhaps, anticipate any consequences quite so serious from the present controversy. According to the Prayer Book, which is part of the law of the land, if the first full moon which happens after the 21st March should fall upon a Sunday, Easter Day is the Sunday after. It is therefore with considerable alarm that we learn that the full moon this year happens, astronomically speaking, just after one in the morning of the Sunday which is set down in the almanacs as Easter Day, and which we had all made up our minds to accept as such. What is called the "ecclesiastical full moon" does indeed happen on the 14th April, and the question would seem to be whether we are to be guided by theology or astronomy in the matter. It is not quite so unimportant as it might seem at first sight; for if the Banks treat the wrong day as Easter Monday and close their doors illegally we really do not like to think what would happen. So disturbed have some people become over the prospect that there is actually some talk of passing a hasty Act of Parliament to set the moon right. We think, however, that this task may safely be left to the German Emperor, whose appearance in the character of a modern Joshua would be more appropriate and picturesque than that of our own sombre Parliament. Besides, it seems to be one of those questions in which the Monroe Doctrine comes into operation, for, oddly enough, though it is full moon here on the 15th April it is full moon in America the day before. The danger of serious international complications if the English Legislature were to attempt to regulate the American moon is obviously so great that we could not recommend such a course, and therefore we suggest that Her Majesty's subjects should agree to abide by the almanacs and leave the astronomers to haver as they list.

BEAUTY AND HYGIENE.

FOR health, beauty, and luxury, use the Albion Milk and Sulphur Soap, which, Lady Constance Howard writes, is "pleasant to use, and whitens and softens the Skin." Also Testimonials from Countess Bathurst, Countess Clanwilliam, Viscountess Exmouth, Lady Dorothy Nevill, and many others. Delicately perfumed. Warning. When buying the Albion Milk and Sulphur Soap, see that name and figure head of "Albion" are on the wrapper. Sold by all Chemists, Grocers, &c.

SMOKE "RICHMOND GEM"—Cigarettes in round-air-tight tins of 50, from "ARMY and NAVY Co.'s STORES," Bombay.

THE NATIVE PRESS.

THE LATE FINANCE MINISTER.

THE "Indian Spectator" pays the late Finance Minister the following tribute of praise: We find it impossible to part with a Finance Minister of the character and talents of Mr. Clinton Dawkins, without placing on record the opinion that India loses in him an exceptionally vigilant custodian of her finances. Belonging to the school represented in India by Lord Cromer, Mr. Dawkins set his face, even before his arrival, against the blandishments of monopolists—merchants, planters and others—who are always for the aggrandisement of the classes at the expense of the practically unrepresented masses of this country. He brushed aside all suggestions for an increase in the land tax and the customs duties, and firmly resisted the proposals of powerful cliques to delay the settlement of the currency question. Such delay would have merely added to the profits of the foreign trader, whilst rendering precarious the income of the actual producer. In this and other matters, Mr. Dawkins showed himself a friend of the people and of the State, both of whom have reason to regret his early retirement.

THE HON. MR. JUSTICE PARSONS.

The "Kaiser-i-Hind" writes: It is generally understood that Mr. Justice Parsons, the puisne Judge of our High Court, is going to retire from the 1st of May. By his retirement from the service the Presidency will lose a judge who is truly eminent in all respects; and an ornament to the bench. Endowed with an extraordinary amount of sound common sense and a quick grasp of things, Mr. Justice Parson has given complete satisfaction both to the Bar and to the litigants. The quick and at the same time correct perception with which he sees the weak and the strong points of a case enables him to dispose of a large amount of work very rapidly.

RECLAMATION OF SALT MARSH LANDS.

The "Rast Goftar" discourses on the result of a recent appeal by the late Mr. Shamrao Pandurang against the Secretary of State: The decision of the High Court in the case of Shamrao Pandurang v. The Secretary of State for India in Council, is a signal illustration of the danger of leaving the rights of Her Majesty's subjects in matters directly or indirectly affecting the State Revenue, to the unfettered discretion of Revenue Officials. To that School of Revenue Officials which is very strongly represented in our Secretariat and elsewhere, and which is so convinced of its own absolute sense of justice, as to think that the interference of the courts is an obstruction and an impertinence, we cordially make a present of the decision in question.

LATE PRESIDENT OF THE MUNICIPAL CORPORATION.

Of Mr. Ibrahim Rahimtula's year of office as president of the Corporation, the "Indian Spectator" says: The Hon'ble Mr. Ibrahim Rahimtulla's Mayoralty of Bombay has been a busy one as the figures given by him, in his speech acknowledging the Corporation's vote of thanks, of the meetings held and motions made during the year, seem to show. He has borne himself all through with tact and dignity, and has fulfilled in a large measure the hopes formed by his friends, in the beginning of his term of office.

EXTINGUISHING THE HOLI FIRES.

The "Indian Spectator" refers to a memorial from certain Hindu residents of Baroda Cantonment, the magistrate of which ordered the extinguishment of their Holi fires this Year: We have received a copy of a memorial, addressed to the Viceroy by certain of the Hindu inhabitants of Baroda Cantonment, bringing to his notice an alleged interference on the part of the Cantonment authorities with the ceremony pertaining to the Holi festival. The extinguishing of the fires lit in celebration of this observance does seem unusual. We do not know what the reasons of the Cantonment Magistrate were for taking this extreme step. But the Government of India will do all that is necessary to clear up the affair.

MR. DADABHAI NAOROJI.

Several oil paintings of Mr. Dababhai Naoroji have recently been unveiled in Parsee fire-temples; and the "Kaiser-i-Hind" observes: The Grand Old Man of India must no doubt be seeing with feelings of great gratification the spontaneous and touching marks of respect, veneration, love and confidence that are being showered upon him from all parts of this country. It was only recently that his portrait was unveiled in several Agiaris on this side of the peninsula. Now we learn that on the 8th of this month a portrait of the venerable patriot was unveiled by Mr. R. D. Mehta in the presence of a large number of Parsis in the Agiari at Calcutta. The portrait was a present from Dastur Dr. Hosang Jamasp. On this occasion Mr. Mehta made a very appreciative speech eulogising the many services rendered by Mr. Naoroji to this country.

THE PROPOSED RESEARCH INSTITUTE.

The "Indian Spectator" has received two important communications on the subject of the proposed grant from the Corporation to the Research Institute. One of these states among other things: Attention has been drawn to a para. at page 138 of your issue of the 11th March, as to the proposed University of Research. The writer appears to be ingnorant of what took place at the meeting of the Corporation and of the powers of that Body. Mr. Inverarity and Mr. Macpherson have satisfied certain ratepayers, that it is *ultra vires* of the Corporation to make the grant to the proposed University. As to Mr. Sayani's strong opinion, it was conclusively shown at the same meeting that Mr. Sayani was clearly wrong and that he had not looked into the Act, perhaps for some time. His strong argument was that the Corporation had erected water-works and slaughter-houses outside the limits of the City, and therefore the Corporation would be justified in contributing towards any Research Institutes to be erected outside Bombay. He seems to have overlooked the fact that so far as these water-works and slaughter-houses are concerned, express power is given to the Commissioner to erect these works, "whether within or without" the City of Bombay. As a matter of fact, these express words go to strengthen the argument of those who opposed the grant as *ultra vires* of the Corporation If that is so, you ought to thank those humble individuals who have saved the Corporation from great humiliation for doing an unwarranted and illegal act and from heavy litigation, for it must be remembered that certain rate-payers were and are prepared to take action as advised by counsel, if necessary.

THE PUNKAH COOLIE AND THE SOLDIER.

Speaking of the introduction of mechanical punkhas in barracks, the "Native Opinion" writes: Indeed the introduction of a mechanical "punkha" in our barracks is a boon for which many an Indian coolie cannot but be thankful. And we should have liked to hear of its introduction, because thereby even the possibility of stray deaths of "coolies" would be altogether removed. But if the growth of the evil is cut down in one direction, it increases in its intensity in the other. The issue of shooting passports to soldiers going out for "shikar" was expected to curtail the evil, but that has been no less ineffectual than the deputation of a Police Constable with parties of soldiers is likely to be.

The "Gujerati" says: We hail with delight and satisfaction the announcement that the government of India have ordered the abolition of Punkha coolies in favour of mechanical agency in all barracks, and that the change is to be made, where possible, this season. Not a year passed hitherto without the usual crop of brutal or outrageous attacks upon helpless Punkah coolies by soldiers, and the tale of discharges and acquittals of the offenders had become almost proverbial. These outrages and the gross miscarriages of justice which happened in so many instances were a source of deep dissatisfaction and perpetual provocation.

THE WELBY COMMISSION.

The "Rast Goftar" thus comments on the report of the Welby Commission: The report of the Welby Commission, considering the peculiar circumstances under which India labours at the present time, may be accepted not only with satisfaction, but with gratitude. We do not mean to say that in certain matters a more liberal treatment could not have been accorded to India. It may be safely asserted that, in common justice, her burdens ought to have been lightened considerably more than the commission has thought fit to recommend. But it is too late to grumble now. Certain concessions are recommended by the Commission, which, though small in themselves, may help to save the country crores in certain eventualities. It now only remains to be seen how these recommendations are accepted, and followed by the Home and the Indian Government. It is not too much to say that, by loyally accepting them, they will be doing India not only a kindness but justice which is her right.

The "Kaiser-i-Hind" remarks: As was expected and rumoured there is a majority as well as a minority report, the latter signed by three dissentients Sir W. Wedderburn, M. P., Mr. W.S. Caine and Mr. Dadabhai Naoroji. The dissentients aver that the differences between them and the majority are important and in some respects fundamental. From the very beginning there was a fundamental difference of opinion between them as regards the scope and extent of the inquiry for which the Commission was appointed. The minority report briefly sets forth the grounds on which its signatories are unable to accept the conclusions of their colleagues, states generally the principles upon which they think their decision should be based, and makes certain practical suggestions. It principally deals with the control of finances, progress of Military expenditure, the employment of Indians in the service of their own country, apportionment of charges, and appointment of arbitration tribunal in respect of this apportionment, and the distribution of military charges.

The "Gujerati" observes: But the report, taken as a whole, is not quite satisfactory and fails to render that financial justice which the Commission was expected to mete out as between India and England in a spirit of liberality. The minority have in their separate report made certain recommendations for giving the people more effective voice in the control of expenditure.

BUILDING FINES IN SALSETTE.

Regarding the alleged misapprehension involved in an order of the Collector of Thana in connection with building fines in the vicinity of Bandora, the "Indian Spectator" writes: We may take it for granted that the discrepancy between the Government's intimation, which refers to lands appropriated to building purposes, and the Collector's order which speaks of lands appropriated to a non-agricultural purpose, is due to an oversight, and that the Collector intended only the same class of land as Government, namely, land actually built upon. As regards the four per cent. rule, with the alternative of a premium equal to 25 years' purchase of the whole or of any portion of the rental, a simple arithmetical operation shows that it practically comes to paying the actual price of the land twice over, once to the owner, and once again to the Government. The subject is clearly one which calls for reconsideration at the hands of Government, and we may trust that it will be finally settled at an early date in a way that may not impose a larger burden on builders than the interests of the public absolutely require.

The "Rast Goftar" states: Mr. Tata has addressed a long letter to the Secretary to Government, with reference to the recent resolution, wherein the building fine in Salsette is promised to be abolished and a special assessment levied, proportioned strictly to the market value of the land it may be proposed to appropriate to building purposes. It has been pointed out how illusory the concession granted by Government in their resolution is, when viewed in the light of the letter of the Collector of Thana to that gentleman, which states that four per cent. have been fixed as additional rental to be demanded for appropriating land for non-agricultural purposes, and that the Collector is authorized to take, in lieu of the rental, at the option of the occupant, a premium equal to 25 years' purchase of the whole or any portion of the rental thus demanded. Mr. Tata rightly points out that this involves paying twice over the market value of the land desired to be appropriated for building purposes—once to the occupant vendor and once to Government in the shape of the uniform annual charge of 4 per cent. on the full market price of the land, or 25 times such charge once for all.

The "Indu Prakash" remarks: What Government described as a concession in regard to building fines in the neighbourhood of Bombay turns out to be nothing short of a huge practical joke. Unintentional it must undoubtly have been, what Mr. Tata and his co-memorialists had complained of was that the cost price of land together with the Building fine made up a prohibitive outlay, which impeded, instead of promoting that suburban development of Bombay, which it is so necessary to promote for the sanitary regeneration of India. The so-called concession granted is that instead of the fine the land shall be assessed yearly 4 per cent. of the market value or 25 times that sum in lump at once, i.e., the full market value over again at 25 years' purchase, in addition to the agricultural assessment that is already to be paid. The building fine has hitherto always been smaller than the market value, at least in the case of all lands near the railway stations and convenient for building purposes, and the effect of what is called a concession is to increase it all through.

THE WEATHER.

OBSERVATIONS TAKES AT 8 A.M. ON TUESDAY, THE 17TH OF APRIL, 1900.

1. The barometric readings are corrected to Calcutta standard, reduced to the same temperature Mo and also to the sea level and corrected to the constant gravity at Lat. 45.

2. The 2nd column under the head 'Wind' gives the average motion of the air in miles per hour during the past 14 hours, and is obtained by dividing the total number of miles of wind registered by an anemometer during the previous 24 hours by 24.

3. The temperatures given in the table are of the air in the shade or in a small shade with open sides and a thatched or straw roof. The maximum (max.) and minimum (min.) temperatures are the highest and lowest temperatures during the 24 hours preceding 8 a.m.

4. The humidity is given as a percentage expressing rate of the actual amount of moisture in the air to the amount required to saturate it.

Stations.	Pressure, 8 A.M.	Wind. Direction.	Wind. Rate per hour.	Temperature in Shade. Maximum of past 24 hours.	Temperature in Shade. Minimum of past 24 hours.	Humidity, 8 A.M.	Rainfall. Past 24 hours.	Rainfall. Since 1st Nov. to date.	Variation, 1st Nov. to date.
Lahore	29·778	N	4	94·1	63·6	26	...	1·29	−2·38
Sirsa	29·737	NE	6	99·3	66·1	17	...	1·28	−0·91
Delhi	29·737	NW	4	93·2	73·1	30	...	2·43	−0·45
Agra	29·734	NW	4	101·3	73·9	33	...	1·19	−0·18
Cawnpore	29·702	WNW	2	103·4	76·1	41	...	1·80	...
Allahabad	29·701	W	6	103·6	76·8	22	...	4·99	+2·95
Jhansi	29·775	S	5	106·8	82·2	22	...	1·10	−0·40
Jacobabad	29·753	E	4	110·8	83·0	23	...	0·16	−1·01
Karachi	29·746	WSW	9	94·1	74·3	70	...	0·18	−0·64
Jeypore	29·795	NNE	2	102·2	78·1	39	...	0·36	−1·29
Ajmere	29·806	Calm	4	100·4	72·6	46	0·15	0·82	−0·55
Deesa	29·779	SSW	8	105·1	80·6	56	...	0·32	−0·22
Ahmedabad	29·713	NW	3	104·3	79·6	68	...	0·47	...
Bhuj	29·767	SW	15	100·8	75·4	80	...	0·10	−0·56
Jamnagar	29·783	WSW	19	99·0	77·2	71	...	0·01	...
Rajkot	29·786	W	9	103·9	74·7	76	...	0·00	−0·55
Bhownagar									
Para	29·779	WSW	11	101·1	76·8	64	...	0·01	...
Veraval	29·793	WNW	7	84·0	77·3	82	...	0·01	...
Neemuch	29·792	W	7	101·5	75·8	36	...	0·28	−0·75
Indore	29·770	Calm	4	104·3	72·6	45	...	0·02	−1·02
Sangor	29·760	NNW	2	103·8	79·1	50	...	0·45	−2·06
Jubulpore	29·726	NNW	4	106·5	79·1	35	...	2·31	−0·40
Hoshangabad	29·764	SW	5	107·6	76·2	45	...	0·36	−1·10
Khandwa	29·773	NW	9	107·2	80·1	26	...	0·26	−1·12
Raipur	29·705	NE	8	110·0	82·5	28	...	2·18	−0·35
Nagpur	29·743	Calm	8	111·7	79·1	31	...	0·51	−2·66
Amraoti	29·736	ESE	7	109·4	82·7	35	...	0·11	−2·30
Akola	29·747	WNW	7	110·6	82·7	32	...	0·03	−2·56
Surat	29·799	SW	9	1	73·6	72	...	0·00	−0·25
Malegaon	29·783	W	8	106·8	69·2	40	0·35	0·06

MILITARY AND NAVAL NOTES.

MUSKETRY will be the leading feature of all military training this year. More than ever the importance of good rifle-shooting has been brought out by the present war, and with magazine rifles the army which can shoot better than its opponents will more than ever obtain a decided advantage. The regulars have proved that their musketry is very effective, although still capable of improvement, but it is the Militia and Volunteers who stand in need of much more practice. All the arrangements for the training of these branches of the service during the ensuing season give unusual attention to musketry. Additional ranges are being constructed at Salisbury Plain in four distinct localities—Bulford, Perham Down, Sidbury, and near West Down. Near these there will be large encampments, so that the men can devote attention to the use of their rifles with great convenience and economy of time. . . . . A rigid and limited course of musketry, confined to a mere fraction of the year, is held to be a poor preparation for active service. Nothing short of a continual use of the rifle will ever make a marksman worthy of the name.

The question of an emergency ration for the Army is again being carefully considered by the Subsistence Department. A board is now in session at the War Department whose purpose it is to examine and report upon the merits of the various rations thus far submitted. A ration consisting of beef, a cereal, and a vegetable has been tested in the Philippines, and has been very favourably reported upon by the officers there. This ration is put up in tin cases of small size, and consists of three entire meals, accompanied by tea or coffee. It is in paste form, and, from the several chemical analyses which have been made, it is clear that it contains no substance of an impure or injurious character. Although no recommendations have been made by the board, it is believed that this ration will be adopted. The ration is manufactured in New York State by a reputable firm, who are well able to handle any orders which the Government may give them. This firm has recently sold many thousands of the emergency ration to England.

The statistical report of the health of the navy for 1898 has just been issued. The returns for the total force serving afloat show that the aggregate number of cases of disease and injury recorded for the year furnishes a ratio of 906.09 per 1,000. This is an increase of 11.28 per 1,000 on that of 1897, but a decrease of 60.04 per 1,000 when compared with the average of the previous ten years. The death-rate, 4.91 per 1,000, was the lowest since 1856, when the reports in their present form were first prepared. There were eight cases of plague, affecting seven persons, and of these four proved fatal. They all occurred on the East Indies and China Stations, although three cases with one death appear in the returns of the irregular force. The lowest sick rate was on the North America and West Indies Station, and the highest on the East Indies Station.

Colonel Herbert Charles Onslow Plumer, who is now doing such fine service in South Africa on his way to relieve Mafeking, is just forty-three years old, having been born in March, 1857. He entered the York and Lancaster Regiment in 1876, obtaining his majority in 1893. Colonel Plumer saw his first active service in the Soudan in 1884, when he was mentioned in despatches and received the medal and clasp with the Fourth-class Medjidie and Khedive's Star. He first went to South Africa in 1896, when he organised, raised, and commanded a corps of Mounted Rifles to put down border disturbances, and was specially mentioned in despatches and received his brevet of lieutenant-colonel.

Lord Charles George Francis Fitzmaurice, the second son of Lord Lansdowne, now at the front, was born in 1874. He entered his present regiment, the 1st Royal Dragoons, as lieutenant from the militia in 1895. He has seen staff service as aide-de-camp to Lord Roberts in Ireland.

"It is to be hoped that, for his own sake, writes the "Army and Navy Gazette," Mr. Rhodes will contradict the statements contained in an interview, published by the "Daily Mail" a few days ago. It is almost impossible to believe that an Englishman in his position would allow himself to speak with such a total lack of dignity and responsibility. No one has attempted to minimise his services in connection with the defence of Kimberley. Full justice has been done to his practical generosity, energy, and princely schemes for keeping the natives employed, as well as the readiness with which he placed the resources of the De Beers Company at the disposal of the military authorities. His indirect influence on Boer strategy has been admitted over and over again; but as a defender of Kimberley he will never be remembered in history. That honour belongs to Colonel Kekewich, of whom, unless Mr. Ralph reports him falsely, Mr. Rhodes has spoken in the most disparaging terms. It was not statesmanship or even organization that saved the Diamond City from falling into the hands of the Boers, but military skill. That is to say, it could have dispensed with the services of Mr. Rhodes, but not with the services of Colonel Kekewich. The strength of England does not consist in the genius of a few great leaders, but in the character of her population generally. Hence, in her history, with the hour comes the man. The Union Jack floats over the tin roofs of Mafeking as proudly as it floated over the stately edifices of Kimberley, and a personality like Mr. Rhodes is not included among its defenders, nor the machinery of a great mining industry among its resources. The real glory of the Diamond City defence lies in the magnificent work done by its citizen soldiers, and the extraordinary ability with which Colonel Kekewich held his own against the superior artillery of the enemy. It must be remembered that the 15-pounders he begged the Cape Government to send him, only reached De Aar when President Kruger launched his ultimatum. He had, therefore, to fight the heavy Creusot and Krupp guns of the Boers with 7-pounders. That he came out of the contest victorious, is one of the most remarkable feats of arms on record. The big gun constructed by the engineer of the De Beers Company belongs to the later days of the siege, and had little bearing on the fortunes of the defence.

There was an interesting letter from its Ladysmith correspondent in the "Standard" the other day. It is a commentary on the precis of special information supplied by the Intelligence Department to Generals at the front, and, owing to the abandonment of the British Camp at Dundee, common property. It proves conclusively that, whatever reasons induced the Government to blunder into war unprepared, ignorance was not one of them. Not only did the best abused Department of the War Office procure fairly accurate information, but it even hinted at the possible course of the campaign. Its statements may have lacked precision, and emphasis, but they would have been suggestive enough to the man in the street; how much more meaning, then, must they have conveyed to the military authorities in Pall Mall? True, it was not expected that the Orange Free State would unite itself with the Transvaal until the outbreak of war, but its ultimate belligerency was never doubted, nor the concentration of a large Boer force in Natal. Nothing could have been nearer the mark than the official estimate of the number of men the enemy could put into the field, 54,239, which, when allowances were made for sickness, caretakers, police, garrison, and border duty, was reduced to 33,000. Intelligence Department assumptions, however, proved incorrect. Johannesburg never needed 5,000 men to guard it, for the simple reason that all its inhabitants were ordered to leave the country on the outbreak of war, nor, with the British bearing the white man's burden in South Africa, was it necessary to defend the Free State border from the Basutos. The number of disloyal Dutch was estimated at 4,000, but then it was never imagined that the borders of British Colonies would be held by the enemy for four months. The information supplied to the War Office with regard to arms and ammunition was remarkably full and accurate, but, unfortunately, the mobility of the Boer guns of position was not foreseen. As a matter of fact they were described as "quite unsuitable for travelling over roads." Yet our troops were familiar with "Long Toms" from Ladysmith to Kimberley. Of the insufficiency of the force with which Sir George White was expected to hold Natal the War Office must clearly have been aware from the first. The mistakes at the beginning of the campaign were evidently political rather than departmental.

The "Deutsche Heeres-Zeitung" is often unfortunate in its criticisms, and we cannot say that it adds much light to military criticism, being indeed too prejudiced against us fully to appreciate any merit whatever in our Generals. It believes that Lord Roberts narrowly escaped a catastrophe, and that it was good fortune only that saved him—that good fortune being the sporadic efforts which the Boers made to relieve Cronjé. Prominence if given to the assertion that the Boers got away all their heavy guns from Magersfontein, and the "Herres-Zeitung" ends its criticism of operations in that theatre of war by dwelling upon the fact that, with the capitulation of Cronje, we secured only 4000 men," and what an apparatus did Lord Roberts employ for this small purpose!" It is impossible, however, even for the "Deutsche Heeres-Zeitung" not to recognise that another chapter of the war has closed, and has closed disastrously for the Boers.

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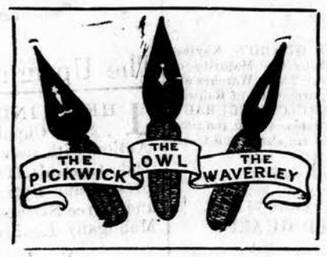

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AUTHORITATIVE ANALYSIS.

"CHEMICAL LABORATORY, 54, Holborn Viaduct, London. January 18th, 1888. I hereby certify that I have submitted to a careful examination and chemical analysis, a sample purchased by myself from the stock of a well-known firm of wholesale druggists, of the preparation known as 'Koko for the Hair.' I have found nothing in this preparation which could be injurious either to the head or hair, and the results of the analysis lead me to pronounce 'Koko for the Hair' a pleasant dressing, which would undoubtedly be advantageous in many cases. I discovered in the preparation no ingredients of the nature of a colouring matter or dye.
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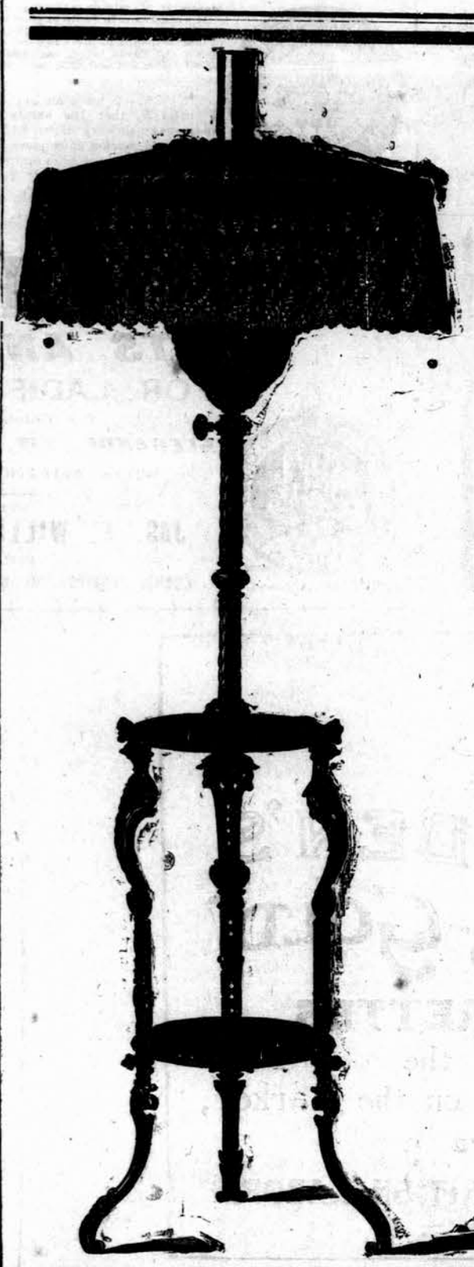

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